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# DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

D. O. HAYNES & Co. Publishers No. 3 PARK PLACE NEW YORK U. S. A.

SUBSCRIPTION:—U. S., CUBA AND MEXICO, \$4.00; CANADA, \$4.50; FOREIGN, \$5.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

VOL. III

NEW YORK, APRIL 25, 1917

No. 33

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New York, N. Y.

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Entered as second-class matter Dec. 7, 1914 at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

#### SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

United States, Cuba and Mexico . . . \$4.00 a Year  
To Canada . . . . . 4.50 a Year  
To Foreign Countries . . . . . 5.00 a Year

ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE  
Checks to order of D. O. Haynes & Co.

D. O. HAYNES & CO., Publishers, No. 3 Park Place, New York  
Cable Address: "ERA, New York"

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#### DRUG MANUFACTURERS TO AID GOVERNMENT

A plan to mobilize the drug and chemical trade for the purchase of supplies without disturbing normal trade conditions was discussed at a conference in Washington last week between the surgeon generals of the army and navy and a delegation of manufacturers. It was agreed to systematize the purchases and a committee was appointed to distribute the Government's orders to the largest number of manufacturing plants possible so that each may do the part to which it is best adapted.

Over 200 drug manufacturers and dealers were represented. It was agreed to work in conjunction with the Council of National Defense and a representative of the trade will be stationed at the Washington offices of the Council. The lists of supplies required by the Government will be revised by the committee and returned to the Government when bids will be requested in the usual way. It is expected that the plan will result in greater efficiency, more prompt deliveries and less strain upon the market.

#### GOVERNMENT'S PURCHASING PLAN WRONG

The withdrawal of the Government proposals for drugs and chemicals, bids for which were to be opened at the Medical Supply Depot in New York on April 20, was due to an order from Washington. It seems the list was made up in the course of routine business and sent to manufacturers and dealers without consultation with them as to the possibility of filling the order within the time specified. As stated in DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS last week, it was a question of glass bottles and labor. Neither could be supplied in the time allowed. So it was announced that the list was not complete and it was cancelled.

Public interest died with it. But there are some features of the first attempt of the Government to place a fairly large order that are extremely interesting to the trade. Some patriotic manufacturers immediately notified the Government that the method of obtaining supplies was the most expensive way that could be devised. It was pointed out that the entire facilities of all the glass plants in the United States could not meet the demands of the Government if this method was followed in all proposals sent out. Again it was shown that no manufacturer could find sufficient workers to fill the orders in the time stated.

The method of packing is particularly criticised. Iodine was to be in ounce vials according to the specifications, which called for 7,000 bottles when larger containers would answer. Formaldehyde was wanted in quart bottles and the quantity required would necessitate 15,000. Boric acid in  $\frac{1}{2}$ -pound bottles would mean 36,000 bottles. It would take 25,000 bottles to fill the order for sodium phosphate. Each bottle was to contain 3 ounces and the glass stoppers were to be paraffined after insertion. Ammonium chloride, which could be packed in cartons, was called for in 4-ounce bottles for which some 7,000 bottles would be required.

It is considered in the trade that it was an unnecessary expense to specify 4-ounce bottles for acetanilid,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -pound bottles for citric acid, which could be bought much cheaper in bulk, and for tartaric acid for the same reason. One-

ounce bottles for hexamethylenamine is an extravagance that even war's necessities cannot justify. Epsom salt in 4-pound sealed tins would make the Prodigal Son blush.

#### THE PROPOSED TAX ON MEDICINES

The sentiment seems to be that a more comprehensive income tax is all right if equitably distributed; a graduated tax not objectionable if the graduation is sound, and a tax on manufacturers of munitions just, if production is not discouraged and the law is not confiscatory. The proposed revenue bill has in view, of course, the raising of revenue and its direct effect will be to check consumption. It will make the cost of living more burdensome and there will be strenuous objections to the bill from all classes, but patriotism will lead all true Americans to accept the situation with resignation if the taxes are reasonable.

There is such a thing as discouraging mental effort as well as physical production, and it would be unfortunate if the Government should impose a system of taxation which aroused feelings of resentment on the ground that it was directed specifically against one interest or industry. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the bill will not seek out special lines of taxation which might prevent the speeding up of business to its best efforts. Some of the taxes heretofore imposed on the drug trade have fallen on one class only and had to be borne by manufacturers because they could not be distributed to the consumer. It is now suggested that the tax on medicines in force in 1914 may be reimposed under the new bill and the National Wholesale Druggists' Association will make an emphatic protest, for the tax cannot be apportioned.

#### COSTLY EXPERIMENT IN INDIGO

The delay in placing American-made synthetic indigo on the market has created considerable interest in the textile trade. It is said that the company is disappointed in the yield of indigo from the raw material, and that the proportion is not right to make the venture profitable. It was expected that the Michigan plant which undertook the experiment would soon reach a daily output of 5,000 pounds. The investment is said to have been close to \$500,000. Such enterprise deserves success.

The costly experiment serves to draw attention again to the great risks taken by manufacturers in establishing new industries and why capital is timid unless some protection is given by the Government. The duty on imported indigo is 30 per cent ad valorem, but owing to the activities of a domestic consumer the specific duty of 5 cents per pound allowed on other dyes was denied on indigo.

The imports of indigo from Jan. 1 to Sept. 8, 1916, were 3,553,360 pounds. Synthetic indigo was imported from Germany before the war and will be again when trade is resumed. If we are to be independent in dyes we need a higher duty until the industry is firmly established.

#### REDUCING T. N. T. MANUFACTURING COSTS

By Ellwood Herrick

Dr. Gustave Egloff of Columbia University told, at the Kansas City meeting of the American Chemical Society, of an interesting series of experiments with solvent naphtha or light oil of coal tar.

This contains usually about 1 per cent of benzene (coal tar benzene or benzol, not to be confused with benzine from petroleum) and a fraction of 1 per cent of toluene, which is used with benzene in making all sorts of coal tar products. The explosive T. N. T., for instance, is trinitrotoluene, just as nitroglycerine is trinitro-glycerine.

Dr. Egloff took a litre of light oil and added to it 5 per

cent by weight of aluminum chloride. Aluminum chloride is not a very stable compound; it appears in white crystals and it would not be interesting if it were not for the hubbub it raises among organic bodies. It is what we might call an influential chemical and causes the atoms of other compounds to shift around in molecules, discard some and mate up with others, in a remarkable manner. It is a kind of chemical Billy Sunday of the organic field.

By distilling this litre of solvent naphtha with 5 per cent of aluminum chloride in a Hempel flask, slowly for two hours, 78 per cent came over, and this, after being neutralized, washed and dried over calcium chloride, proved to contain, on the basis of the solvent naphtha used, 1.2 per cent of benzene and nearly 14 per cent of toluene. This points toward cheaper T. N. T. in the course of time. And the industrial use of high explosives in agriculture, mining and engineering in many branches is increasing by leaps and bounds.

#### PATRIOTISM, VANITY AND PLATINUM

By Aller Rogers

The American Chemical Society, on behalf of the chemical manufacturers of the country, who are striving to provide our Government with its many necessities, and in behalf of those conducting scientific research for the public good, appeal to the loyal women of the United States to refrain from purchasing platinum in the form of jewelry and to help discourage the use of this metal for ornamental or other unnecessary purposes, so that the limited supply of this precious metal may be made available for use where it can do the greatest good in the service of our beloved country.

Few realize that the dictators of fashion have caused the price of platinum to advance within the past few years until today it is worth five times as much as gold. As a result of this mood of Dame Fashion the chemical industries of our country are finding it exceeding difficult to secure the supplies they need, while our Government as well as all chemical laboratories and institutions throughout the land are greatly handicapped by its scarcity. Platinum is essential for producing sulphuric acid, which in its turn is an absolute necessity in the production of high explosives.

The matter has become so serious that scientific and industrial advancement is suffering severely because of the lack of platinum, and the almost prohibitive price to which its scarcity has given rise.

It seems a shame, especially at this time, that personal vanity should prove such a handicap to the Government and that a mere frivolous fad should deprive chemists and manufacturers of the proper tools for the prosecution of the demands placed upon them.

Let us hope that every loyal American citizen will forego, for the time at least, the pleasure of purchasing that dull, lead-colored metal, which, except for its intrinsic value, would hardly be considered a thing of beauty.

#### TRANSSHIPMENT OF PROHIBITED IMPORTS

According to a notice published in the British Board of Trade Journal for March 15, 1917, the French Government has decided that it will not be necessary to obtain a French import license in the case of goods specified in the list of prohibited imports, when such articles are to pass in transit through France (either by parcel post or otherwise) or are to be transhipped in a French port en route to some other country. This concession is not extended, however, to articles that are to be warehoused in France.

**N. W. D. A. WILL OPPOSE PROPOSED TAX  
ON MEDICINES AND TOILET ARTICLES****Situation in Alcohol Market Described in Circular to  
Members—No Hearing to Be Held on New Rev-  
enue Measure.**

The National Wholesale Druggists' Association has issued a bulletin calling upon its members to take prompt action to prevent the re-imposition of stamp taxes on medicines. The call is as follows:

"Very circumstantial reports from Washington announce the intention of the Congressional leaders to re-enact Schedule B of the so-called Emergency War Revenue act as a feature of the general revenue measure now being framed by the Ways and Means Committee. It is further stated that the committee is disposed to adopt Schedule B in its entirety as embodied in the Spanish War Revenue act of 1898, including proprietary medicines, etc., as well as perfumery, cosmetics, chewing gum, etc.

"It is also authoritatively stated that the Ways and Means Committee has practically decided to increase the tax on all forms of distilled spirits, including grain alcohol, and that no arrangement will be considered for any form of reduced tax rate or rebate on alcohol used in the manufacture of non-beverage preparations, such as medicines, perfumery, flavoring extracts, etc., this statement being emphasized by the fact that consideration will be given by the committee to placing a substantial tax on denatured alcohol.

"Buyers of alcohol and other forms of distilled spirits find themselves seriously embarrassed in purchasing these goods as the result of a statement recently issued by the Secretary of the Treasury in which he expresses his confident belief that such new taxes or additional taxes on distilled spirits and other articles as the Congress may see fit to impose as a part of the war revenue legislation will be made to relate back to an earlier date than the enactment of the law in order that withdrawals from warehouses now made or contemplated will not be exempted from the new tax rates. The impression naturally received from this statement is that spirits withdrawn at any time hereafter and before the enactment of a higher tax rate will be subject to such higher rate, notwithstanding the fact that the goods have been fully tax paid at the existing legal rate when withdrawn. While the officers of this association cannot foresee what extraordinary measure Congress may enact penalizing anticipatory withdrawals of distilled spirits, it can be stated that it is the opinion of experienced lawyers in Washington familiar with revenue matters and among the oldest officials of the Treasury Department that any statute which might be passed by Congress seeking to collect a second tax upon spirits already tax paid at the rate in force upon their withdrawal would be repugnant to the prohibition of the constitution against the enactment of *ex post facto* laws.

"It may be suggested in this connection also that this question concerns the distiller mainly, as he is the party who usually deals with the Government in the payment of the tax on distilled spirits. Should Congress raise the spirit tax, at the same time enacting a retroactive provision, it might attempt to collect the additional tax from the distiller, but it is difficult to see how a basis could be laid by legislation or otherwise upon which the distiller in turn could collect additional tax from his customer, unless liability to pay the additional tax were incorporated in a specific contract at the time of the sale. Obviously it would be impossible for the Government to trace such spirits to the ultimate consumer. If distillers as a class should refuse to sell except with a special reservation providing for the payment by the purchaser of any increase in tax that may accrue, buyers would probably have no remedy. It is assumed that the Secretary of the Treasury hopes to compel such action by the notice he has given. Members will understand that this statement is unofficial and informal and is based solely upon the opinions of experienced lawyers and officials, gathered for the information of the association.

"It hardly need be said that the members of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, in common with all patriotic business men in all lines, are prepared to bear

their full share of the general taxes that may be imposed for the purpose of carrying on the war, but there will be unanimity of opinion throughout the trade that the levying of the taxes embraced in Schedule B will constitute a special burden unfairly imposed on our industry, which is already subject to a heavy load, due to extraordinary increases in the cost of materials, labor, etc. Furthermore, it is a well-known fact, which has never been officially questioned, that the revenue collected under Schedule B has always been negligible, taking into account the cost of collection and the extent to which the restrictive operation of the stamp taxes tend to limit the use of alcohol. The Government has a large interest in the maximum consumption of grain spirits, which is distinctly discouraged by a stamp tax. Another strong argument against a stamp tax as applied to the products of our trade is the fact that the cost of affixing the stamps is a very important item, which substantially increases the burden upon the trade without in any way benefiting the Government. The waste involved in this method of taxation is most uneconomical and unscientific.

"Members of the association are urged to take this matter up immediately with their Senators and Representatives, protesting vigorously against the imposition of this special burden, while expressing willingness to bear a full share of the general taxation rendered necessary in this crisis. No hearings will be granted on this bill, and as the Ways and Means Committee will begin work upon it immediately, in expectation of reporting it to the House in a fortnight, prompt action is imperative."

**GOVERNMENT PROPOSALS FOR DRUGS  
REVISED BY COMMITTEE OF THE TRADE****Expert Advice to Be Given on Purchase of Supplies—  
Representatives of Pharmaceutical, Biological,  
Medicinal, Chemical and Other Branches Take Part.**

The Council for National Defense arranged a conference at Washington last week with some 200 manufacturers and dealers in drugs and chemicals to form plans for mobilizing the drug resources of the country and distributing the Government orders. The work will be largely to supply drugs needed by the hospital service of the army and navy. The chemicals for munitions are believed to be available in sufficient quantities at present owing to the fact that munitions factories ceased supplying the Allies when their contracts expired on April 1, with the exception of the Du Pont Company and a few others making powder. The United States will be able to take up the output of these factories where the European demand stopped.

The executive committee appointed to take charge of the work in Washington, with headquarters in association with the Council of National Defense, consists of: Willard Ohliger, chairman, of Detroit, Mich., of Frederick Stearns & Co.; Frank C. Ryan, secretary, of Detroit, Mich., president of Parke, Davis & Co.; Charles J. Lynn, Indianapolis, Ind., of Eli Lilly & Co.; A. G. Rosengarten, Philadelphia, Pa., of Powers, Weightman, Rosengarten & Co., and S. Norvell, 91 Fulton street, New York, N. Y., of McKesson & Robbins.

The committee representing the pharmaceutical, chemical and disinfectant manufacturers that is working on the standardization of the Government's medical and surgical supplies, is as follows: Willard Ohliger, chairman; Frank C. Ryan, secretary; Charles J. Lynn, Theodore Weicker, New York, of E. R. Squibb & Sons; Milton Campbell, Philadelphia, Pa., of H. K. Mulford & Co.; R. C. Stofer, Norwich, N. Y., of Norwich Pharmacal Company; C. Mahlen Kline, Philadelphia, Pa., of Smith, Kline & French Co.; A. G. Rosengarten; D. W. Jayne, of 17 Battery place, New York; A. J. Marcuse, 12 East Forty-second street, New York; S. Norvell, of McKesson & Robbins, and Herbert H. Dow, Midland, Mich.

The committee is not a purchasing agency, but is giving expert advice to the Government departments in need of drugs and chemicals. They will determine whether the supplies can be obtained in the quantities designated and determine the best way to obtain them. The committee is already at work revising the lists. The supplies needed will cost many millions of dollars.

## TRADE NOTES AND PERSONALS

According to figures appearing in the British Board of Trade Journal, the production of camphor in Japan for the year ending March 31, 1917, is estimated at 1,627,422 kin (2,148,197 pounds), an increase of 26,607 kin (35,121 pounds) as compared with the actual production in 1915-16; while the estimated production of Formosa amounts to 5,014,743 kin (6,619,461 pounds), an increase of 394,561 kin (520,821 pounds), as compared with the actual yield in the preceding year. The production of camphor oil in Japan for 1916-17 is estimated at 3,210,494 kin (4,237,852 pounds), an increase of 209,073 kin (275,976 pounds), as compared with the actual yield in 1915-16; and the estimated production in Formosa is 7,827,560 kin (10,332,379 pounds), or 946,328 kin (1,249,153 pounds) in excess of the actual yield in 1915-16.

Ex-Judge George C. Holt and ex-Governor Benjamin B. Odell have been appointed receivers for the Aetna Explosives Co., Inc., by Federal Judge Julius M. Mayer. Five different elements enter into the Aetna matter. The stockholders, the bondholders, the general creditors such as the Grasselli Chemical Co., the creditors suing the company for commissions and represented by ex-Senator James A. O'Gorman, and the Aetna company, itself represented by John B. Stanchfield. Edward W. Bassick, claims commissions aggregating nearly \$6,000,000 from the Aetna company on an alleged contract for munitions of war for the French Government. The Grasselli Chemical Company has claims against the Aetna company for \$103,655.

The increase of 20% per gallon in the price of Government standard proof alcohol is the result of an advance of 10c a gallon for proof spirits, made by the distillers who are not in favor of withdrawing large quantities of spirits from bond to be held on the floor awaiting the needs of the consumer. This practice involves the advance of large sums for taxes and the probability of being called upon to rescue the dealers from financial straits often occasioned thereby. It is reported that the plan proposed by Secretary McAdoo for increasing the revenue to help meet war expenses, calls for the collection of between \$145,000,000 and \$150,000,000 in additional taxes on alcohol spirits withdrawn for other than for export or denaturation purposes.

A French ministerial decree withdraws permission for the exportation of the following articles to allied countries and countries of America: Acetone, stearic acid, fatty acids of all kinds, agar agar, starch, cadmium in all forms, calcium carbide, cement, cobalt, dextrin and soluble starches; cinchona bark, chemical fertilizers, other fertilizers, oleaginous fruits and seeds, animal fats (tallow, lard, lanolin, margarine, oleomargarine), fish oils, alimentary vegetable fats, whale oil, mercury (ore, metal, compounds and preparations), saccharine and products assimilated thereto, dried blood, salts of chromium, copper, tin, mercury, sodium, manufactures of zinc.

The Director General of Commerce and Industry of Argentina announces the imports of chemical, medicinal and pharmaceutical products for 1915 were valued at \$10,590,000 compared with \$11,109,000 in 1914. The imports of paints and dyes were valued at \$1,443,000 compared with \$1,670,000 for 1914. Of the chemical products imported 48 per cent came from the United States, 21 per cent from France and 14 per cent from Great Britain. Extract of quebracho was exported in the proportion of 64 per cent to Great Britain and 13 per cent to the United States.

In a speech before the Midwest section of the Society of Automobile Engineers, Chicago, Dr. A. Burton, of the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, said that unless conservatism and hoarding of gasoline were resorted to the supply in the United States would be exhausted at the end of the first year of its entrance into the war. He estimated the yield of the United States in 1917 at 2,500,000,000 gallons. Of this, he said, 2,000,000,000 gallons would be used in automobile consumption, and the remainder would be exported, leaving the military trucks of America without fuel.

Ammonium carbonate is in strong demand for export,

but very few companies will repack in cases because of the strain on the workers. The men are obliged to wear masks and gloves and are made sick by the ammonia fumes. One manufacturer refuses to pack for export at any price owing to the condition of his men who have been filling heavy orders for some time past. Offers of 10c a pound have been declined and some companies are charging almost double this price for repacked goods.

W. R. Grace & Co. has acquired a large amount of stock in the Rosin and Turpentine Export Company and will take an active part in the management. The headquarters of the company will be in New York and the capital stock increased from \$300,000 to \$800,000. E. S. Nash is president. Other officers are R. P. Tinsley, vice president; C. J. DeLoach, of Savannah, secretary and treasurer; A. D. Brigham, assistant secretary, and Irving Post, assistant treasurer.

Senator Fernald's bill designed to prohibit "trading with the enemy," was ordered favorably reported from the Senate Commerce Committee. The bill empowers the President to seize any goods when it is known that they are to be exported to a country with which the United States is at war. It authorizes the President by proclamation to regulate the exportation of goods, when he deems it a military necessity.

Preliminary estimates based on practically completed returns made to the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, by domestic refiners of platinum indicate that in 1916 approximately 488 ounces of domestic crude platinum (about 74 per cent metal) were refined, producing 172 ounces of platinum.

Graphite properties in Coosa County, Ala., will be developed by the United Graphite Company of Goodwater, which has been organized by J. H. Dowling of Odessa, Fla., and associates. The company will capitalize at \$500,000 and its Coosa County land comprises 17,000 acres.

The British Board of Trade Journal notes the recent formation in Norway of a company, capitalized at 4,000,000 crowns (\$1,072,000), for utilizing, mainly for the production of dyes and pigments, the abundant deposits of titanium iron ore which occur in Norway.

The Clarksburg Soap & Refinery Company of Clarksburg, W. Va., which was recently organized with a capital stock of \$25,000, intends at first to manufacture only laundry soap. Later the company will manufacture toilet soap and install a glycerin recovering plant.

Cable advices to Schieffelin & Co. from Bergen, Norway, placed the production of codliver oil thus this season at 25,827 barrels, against 41,345 in the same time last season. The catch of fish thus far amounts to 19,800,000, against 40,500,000 last year.

It is announced that the United Drug Company has purchased the Seamless Rubber Company, of New Haven, Conn. The company makes druggists' sundries and has been in receivers' hands.

Frank Hemingway & Co., Inc., 82 Beaver street, New York, exporters, importers and manufacturers of chemicals, dyestuffs and intermediates, will move to 115 Broadway on or about May 1.

Shipments of shellac from Calcutta to all ports from January 1 to March 15 amounted to 71,550 cwt., against 65,500 cwt. in the same time last year.

The Japanese steamer Nichiyo Maru arrived at San Francisco on Wednesday with 224 casks of potash alum and 200 bags of shellac.

The Peninsula Mills, of Richmond, Va., recently incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000, will produce carbonate of lime.

The Debrook Company, Inc., has recently moved from 135 William street to larger offices at 15 Park Row.

**SECRETARY LANE SAYS GOVERNMENT  
NEEDS 6,000,000 TONS SULPHURIC ACID**

**One Year's Supply Probably Not Obtainable Unless  
Output Is Increased—Nitric Acid Also Wanted in  
Large Quantities—Shortage Expected.**

Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, says the Government will need 6,000,000 tons of sulphuric acid this year. A shortage is considered probable. Nitric acid is also needed in large quantities. The Secretary says:

"Speaking broadly, concentrated sulphuric acid, the famous  $H_2SO_4$  of college memory, and nitric acid, are the two chief and vital elements necessary in explosive manufacture. We shall need about 6,000,000 tons of sulphuric acid this year. This acid is not a pleasant thing to transport, so in peace times it is generally used close to its point of production. Its use is twofold: the low grade acid goes largely into the production of phosphates for agricultural fertilizer because it will burn the phosphate out of phosphate rock.

"We have two great natural beds of sulphur, but they are in the extreme southern part of the United States, with the result that in peace times we ordinarily import about 1,000,000 tons of iron pyrites, containing about 45 per cent of sulphur, and roast it out. In time of need we could secure sufficient from our own beds.

"But with concentrated sulphuric acid the case is different. This acid is obtained from the fumes of lead and zinc smelters by the contact process, which requires platinum in order to oxidize the gases. The machinery is expensive and takes time to install, but an ample supply can be assured if sufficient platinum is available."

"Nitric acid, made from nitrates, is the other necessary basic material from which high explosives are made. The United States contains practically no nitrates, nor does any other country except Chile. From Chile we import in peace times about 500,000 tons a year, of which about 40 per cent used for fertilizer and 40 per cent for explosives.

"The atmosphere around us contains nitrogen in limitless quantities, and Congress has voted \$20,000,000 for the construction of a plant for its fixation. The location and character of this plant are now being determined, so that in a comparatively short time we shall be equipped in this respect for the enemy in time of war and for added agricultural production in time of peace.

"The chemists and geologists of the United States are already mobilized. Every important laboratory in the United States has been made available for investigation under governmental direction. Surely the genius of the American people will be equal to the present emergency."

**PHILADELPHIA'S OUTPUT OF ACIDS  
IS MORE THAN 1,600 TONS DAILY**

**Chief Chemist of the Harrison Plant Tells of Progress  
Made Since the War Began—Sees No Check to  
Industry Except Fool Legislation.**

W. C. Carnell, chief chemist of the Harrison plant, recently acquired by the Du Pont Chemical Works, makes the statement in the *Philadelphia Evening Ledger* that Philadelphia's output of sulphuric acid is 1,500 tons daily. The secondary acids of commercial use, nitric and muriatic, are being turned out by Philadelphia manufacturers at the rate of 100 to 200 tons daily. These figures include only the manufacture of Philadelphia proper. The Du Ponts are not included, nor any of the nearby Jersey firms. The figures are based principally on careful estimates of the output of five firms—Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten, Charles Lennig, of Bridesburg; the Pennsylvania Salt Works, the South Philadelphia Fertilizer Works and the Harrison plant.

"The expansion in the acid industry has gone hand in hand with a determination on the part of the manufacturers to make every gain permanent," Mr. Carnell is quoted as saying. "There has been a big increase in the demand for home consumption, and if the Government gives us proper protection there isn't a reason in the world why this prosperity should not continue. Philadelphia plays a leading part in the acid industry of America, and unless it is killed by fool legislation, this industry is going to continue to increase at a tremendous pace."

"In the last three years it has been definitely proved that our own chemists and manufacturers can beat the Germans in a field which we used to consider theirs exclusively. In this city at present there is a special salt being profitably manufactured which before the war was never made in America. Chemical production in Philadelphia is full of wonderful promise for the future prosperity of the city.

"The great bulk of business in the three commercial acids is being done within a radius of 200 miles from our manufacturing plants. The exportation of acids is unprofitable from a commercial standpoint, although we have done some trade with South America in this commodity—when we could obtain a ship."

**PATENTED GERMAN DYE PROCESSES  
MAY BE TAKEN OVER BY UNITED STATES**

**Great Britain, France and Russia Now Using Impor-  
tant Inventions of German Chemists—American  
Patents Used in Germany—Action Expected Soon.**

Trade-marks and patent rights are just now a matter of great importance in the American dyestuffs industry. The question has arisen since the declaration of war between the United States and Germany, and naturally since there are so many German producers in this country, a sharp difference of opinion is held.

It is stated that Germany has not confiscated the patents of inventors of any nation with which she is at war except Russia, which country made the first move by canceling patents held by Germans. It is pointed out that Germany has little to gain and much to lose by confiscating patents, because the laws of the United States permit Germans to refuse to allow their inventions to be produced here, while American patentees cannot prevent their inventions being used in Germany.

Germans have patented hundreds of processes for manufacturing dyes and drugs in this country, but do not generally permit the use of these processes here, while Americans cannot forbid the use of their German patents if Germans obtain licenses from the German Government and pay royalties. It is against the interests of Germany to have the status of patents impaired, because of the great value and number of patents held by Germans in other countries.

Vast benefits will be gained by American manufacturers if the United States should follow the example of Great Britain, France, and other ally countries in putting German patents at the disposal of Americans by legislation requiring the payment of fair royalties to German patentees at the end of the war.

The Allies, particularly Great Britain, have gained advantage over the United States in developing the dye industry which before the war was in German hands. While at peace with Germany the United States was obliged to respect patents held by Germans. England, however, soon after the war began, extended her licensing system so that English manufacturers could use German patents and deposit the royalties with a patent clearing house.

England, therefore, has used patented German processes for making dyes and other products, while those processes were not available in America. In many directions the opinion is held that the United States should, and probably will, take similar steps.

Despite the really remarkable progress which American dyemakers have made under the forced draught of war conditions, the synthetic color industry makes heavy demands of capital, government co-operation and diversity of manufacture as the price of success; our tariff will be insufficient when peace comes, say the dyemakers, notably in respect to the low specific duty, which will be evaded by shipping in concentrated dyes and reducing them here to their standard strength of 20% to 50%, as the case may be.

On the other hand, it is pointed out by a large manufacturer here who holds the American rights of many German dye and medical preparations, that it would do no good to take such steps in this country, as it would not make the preparations any more valuable, because the great difficulty lies in obtaining the drugs for their manufacture, and even if obtained the exact mixture would remain a secret.

## QUININE SITUATION IN LONDON ABOUT NORMAL IN SPITE OF WAR

### Consumption Heavy, but Shipments of Bark From Java Have Increased Correspondingly—Java and Dutch Factories Secure Bulk of the Business.

The cinchona bark and quinine situation is reviewed at length by Widenmann, Broicher & Co., Ltd., of London, in a recent report in which the firm says:

Although export restrictions and shipping difficulties have hampered business to some extent, second hands have nevertheless been able to secure a share of the trade in competition with makers, as is evidenced by the further reduction of the London quinine stock to 1,226,120 ozs. The anticipation of further rushes on the London market, such as were experienced in 1915, has not hitherto been realized, owing principally to the increased production in Holland and Java. But despite this increase there are occasionally more than symptoms that the help of the second-hand market is required to fill the extraordinary demand prevailing and a general advance in prices is well within the range of possibility.

Allied Governments have been the principal buyers in London. Bark stocks in Holland and London are normal. Arrivals of bark in London have been comparatively large, both Bolivia and India having increased their exports. Some parcels of very rich Indian bark testify to the improvements in cultivation achieved in recent years; the calisaya barks were of the usual description and included a few parcels of flat bark. Java druggists' quills being in good supply, the calisaya quills have been mostly sold for quinine manufacture. The Indian Government factories have maintained their production of quinine, but their reserves of the alkaloid have probably diminished and fair quantities have reached India from London during the year.

Our estimate of the Bandong takings of quinine in the bark for 1915 (70,000 kilos) was too low, the actual figure having been 102,044 kilos. The works have been further extended and their absorption of bark during 1916 can certainly not have been less than in the previous year. Whilst Bandong has yielded 55 per cent to its shareholders, the Amsterdam Works have paid a dividend of 50 per cent (against 16 per cent in 1914). German manufacture and exports must necessarily remain restricted, and the Java and Dutch factories continue to secure the great bulk of the quinine business and consequently to absorb unprecedented quantities of the raw material. According to the Bandong forecast even higher profits are assured for 1916 than were realized in the previous business year; a very favorable outlook for the shareholders. The output of quinine in England and America has remained about the same as before.

The war arrangement for members of the Cinchona Agreement is that each quinine maker now buys as much quinine in the bark as is equivalent to the quantity of quinine sulphate sold by him between allotments. The stock of bark in London on December 31, 1916, was 5,912 packages, compared with 4,680 packages on the corresponding date in 1915.

It is no new phenomenon in connection with bark and quinine that a rise in one should take place simultaneously with a decline in the other. Bark in Holland never rose above 6.20 cents per unit in 1915, whilst quinine mounted to 6s per oz. in London. In 1916, the Dutch unit for bark reached 14.18 cents in May, the year closing at 12.01 cents. Quinine, on the other hand, fell from about 4s in January to 2s 3d in October and on December 31 the speculative brands were worth 2s 7d to 2s 8d. The consumption of quinine has naturally remained abnormally heavy, but the supplies of the raw material from Java have been on a corresponding scale, Java cinchona being one of the very few large articles which have remained unaffected by the general scarcity of freight.

### TO MODIFY FRENCH IMPORT DECREE

The French decree prohibiting the importation of products of every kind will not be enforced immediately and the force of the ruling will be lessened by "exceptions." State importation is not prohibited. Cargoes regularly forwarded before the promulgation of the decree and goods already declared at the bonded warehouses do not

fall under the prohibition. A Government committee, named for any derogations of this decree, is preparing the lists. In such cases the committee works with "industrial or commercial groups," and not with individuals. Importers are to be subject to dues which will be determined by special decree. Derogations are to be authorized by the Finance Minister only, but propositions to that effect have to be made by the Ministers of Commerce, Industry and Posts. The Minister of Agriculture is represented on the committee.

### AMERICAN DYESTUFFS FOR KHAKI

#### H. Gardner McKerrow Says Manufacturers Are Ready for the Largest Orders.

H. Gardner McKerrow, of the Marden, Orth & Hastings Company, says at least 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 yards of khaki shirtings and mixed meltons for tunics and overcoatings will be required during the next twelve months, and additional yardage for cotton khaki for summer uniforms.

"The supply of dyestuffs," said Mr. McKerrow, "is naturally the one question which has been causing the most anxiety. The former requirements of the Government as regards fastness were exceedingly stringent, but under the present conditions these have been modified to a considerable extent, and the only tests which are specified now are fastness to soap, soda, and a light exposure of thirty days. Formerly cotton khaki was required to stand permanganate of soda, chloride of lime, and muriatic acid tests, and these could only be fulfilled by the imported indanthrene colors.

"The establishment of these tests is generally supposed to have been accomplished by a carefully conducted campaign on the part of the foreign dyestuff manufacturers. These three tests, however, have been temporarily, at least, abandoned, and cotton khaki is now only required to stand a soap, soda, and light test.

"It is now possible to obtain khaki shades dyed by the use of strictly American-made dyestuffs and dyewood extracts which will fulfill these Government requirements. Foreseeing the probable call for these cloths, certain enterprising American dyestuff manufacturers have been working on this problem in anticipation of the requirements for many months past, and already have tried and completed formulae ready for the use of the mills. Some of the formulae have been developed under mill conditions and have not only proved that the standard Government shades can be matched exactly, but that the results are as fast to the prescribed tests as the imported colors."

### DOW INDIGO NOT YET ON THE MARKET

The synthetic indigo manufactured by the Dow Chemical Company of Midland, Mich., is not yet on the market, according to the *Wall Street Journal*, which says:

"Ever since the Dow company was reported, late last year, to be producing synthetic indigo, the mill trade and second hands generally have been chasing themselves in circles trying to get some of it, or to get some information on the subject. Lately the company has announced that one unit of its battery of five was producing about 400 pounds of 20% paste per day, with prospects of an early increase.

"Now it is understood in the trade that three mills have tested several lots of the Dow mill product and have declared it good stuff. Still the Dow indigo has not come on the market and there is some speculation as to the reason. It is generally believed that the company has been disappointed in the yield of indigo from the quantity of raw material used, and that it has not yet fulfilled expectations in the matter of making it a profitable commercial product."

The Salt Union, Ltd., of Liverpool, England, reports that its balance sheet for 1916 is the most favorable that has ever been presented since the formation of the company in 1888. They have not only done well in salt, both for home trade and export, but all their other enterprises—electrical, chemical, trading and munitions—had contributed materially to their success. The report predicts a shortage of salt for consumers in England and all the allied countries.

## DRUG AND CHEMICAL NOTES

The International Agricultural Corporation has a contract with the Tennessee Copper Company for the entire output of sulphuric acid made by the Tennessee company. The copper company is now producing at the rate of about 250,000 tons a year. The cost of the acid to International Agricultural is \$4.81 a ton, leaving it a net profit on sales at the present market price of from \$9 to \$10 a ton.

In their weekly review of the market for seeds and herbs John Clarke & Co. say: "Mustards show the chief activity for the week, truly not much to speak of at that; of the whole list, as a group, there is not much upon which to comment; stocks are so small, irregular and narrowly held, and arrivals so uncertain, that there is not much room for anything in the way of interesting movement."

In its issue of March 31 the *Chemist and Druggist* in commenting on the difficulty of obtaining alcohol in the drug trade, says: "To make the position worse, but probably in view of anticipated budget withdrawals, it has now been decided by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to restrict the deliveries of spirits and wine from bond for home consumption to 50 per cent of the deliveries in the calendar year 1916."

Sandalwood chips do not come under the classification "drugs advanced in value or condition," according to the Board of General Appraisers, and are not dutiable at 10 per cent *ad valorem*. The decision was the result of a protest by R. Hillier's Son Company, 100 William street, New York, who claimed they were of less value than logs of sandalwood. The collector was reversed.

Imports of castor seed for the eight months ending with February amounted to 332,871 bushels, which compares with 413,852 bushels for the corresponding period a year ago, and 582,586 bushels for the same time in 1915.

Exports of menthol from Japan in 1916 amounted to 386,458 kin. Of this total the United States received 137,228 kin in 1916 compared with 172,590 kin in 1915.

The exports of aloes from the Union of South Africa during December, 1916, amount to 61,334 pounds, against 121,732 pounds in December, 1915. During the year ended December 31, 1916, the exports were 986,939 pounds against 643,939 pounds in 1915, or 343,000 pounds more.

Henry J. Woodward, president of Allaire, Woodward & Co., Peoria, Ill., a member of the N. W. D. A. for many years, is dead. He was graduated from Princeton in 1887 and entered business in Peoria, starting as a millhand in the chemical company of which he became president.

Announcement that the W. Beckers Aniline & Dye Works Co. of Brooklyn, N. Y., had been successfully employed by a large dye works company in dyeing 20,000,000 yards of blue serge testifies to the great advances brought in the American dye industry.

During 1916 the imports of morphine hydrochloride and sulphate into Japan amounted to 558,812 ounces, valued at 3,854,812 yen, against 358,543 ounces, valued at 2,415,139 yen, in 1916, and 180,760 ounces, valued at 750,837 yen in 1914.

Senator William S. Kenyon, of Iowa, has re-introduced into Congress the bill designed to prevent the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated, mislabeled, or misbranded linseed oil, turpentine, or paint.

C. Wilbur Miller, president of the Davison Chemical Company of Baltimore, will represent the Manufacturing Chemists' Association to work out a plan to increase the output of sulphuric acid needed for making explosives.

The output of sulphuric acid in the United States last year was 5,500,000 tons. It is said by Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, that the Government will need 6,000,000 tons for war purposes this year.

The New York Section of the American Electrochemical Society has elected J. V. N. Dorr chairman; E. D. Kingsley, vice chairman, and J. Malcolm Muir, secretary-treasurer.

International Associated Pharmacists, manufacturers of drugs, chemicals, etc., has been incorporated under the laws of Delaware with a capital stock of \$10,000,000.

A meeting of creditors of the Aryl Chemical Company will be held on May 4, at 3 P. M., at the office of J. J. Townsend, 31 Nassau street.

Thomas M. Starkey has been elected vice president of the Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Company to succeed Edmund D. Congdon, whose death occurred last week.

Henry O. Mead, of the Anglo-American Drug Company, New York, died at his Brooklyn home on April 15.

## DU PONTS HAVE EYE ON FEDERAL PLANT

The plans of the Du Ponts to broaden their position in the dyestuffs industry is outlined by the *Wall Street Journal* as follows:

"The feeling is very strong that Du Ponts have not nearly completed their expansion in the line of synthetic color production. The acquisition of Harrison Bros. & Co.'s plant gives them a large producing capacity on aniline salts and acids, so that they will be in a position to offer these intermediates—from which dyes are made—to the world at large. Some of the company's plants in the Middle West, now making explosives, have been so built as to be readily alterable into intermediate and dye factories.

"Finally, the company is believed to be casting its eye on the Federal Dyestuff & Chemical Co. plant, in Kingsport, Tenn. It is understood that a vice president of the Du Pont Co. recently made an unheralded trip to Kingsport, and it is further declared that the Federal Co. would be glad to get a reasonable offer for the plant.

"Should an agreement be made with other American producers of aniline colors, Du Pont's, with its English connection, Levinstein, Ltd., would be the kingpin of the non-Teutonic dye situation. It would heavily overtop in total capital the German monopoly and with British Dyes, Ltd. (in which the English Government is interested), and the French and Italian national concerns it could invade the markets of the world."

## IMPORTS PROHIBITED BY FRANCE

Importation of the following articles is prohibited by French ministerial decree unless permitted by special authorization: Green aniseed, juniper berries, fennel seed, slo berries, vanilla and its products.

Among the articles exempt from the French ministerial decree prohibiting imports are camphor, natural, crude and refined; gums, exotic; dog grass, cocoanut fibres; natural phosphates; vaseline; acids, arsenious, boric, hydrochloric, citric, nitric, oxalic, phosphoric, sulphuric and tannic; oxides of copper, tin, iron, lead and zinc; lead acetate; borax, crude, native or artificial; carbonate of magnesium; chlorides of magnesium and potassium; sulphates of copper, magnesium, potassium, sodium and zinc; raw tartar.

## WAR DEPARTMENT WANTS CHEMICALS

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, has called for bids on 25,000 pounds of muratic acid to be delivered at Norfolk, Va.; 2,000 pounds of borax, lump, to be delivered at Mare Island, Cal.; 900 gallons of glycerin, chemically pure, to be delivered at Brooklyn, N. Y.; 55,000 gallons of raw linseed oil to be delivered at Brooklyn, N. Y.; 850,000 pounds of picrate ammonium, to be delivered at various points in U. S.; 20,000 pounds of sal ammoniac to be delivered at Norfolk, Va.; 23,000 pounds of soda ash to be delivered at Mare Island, Cal.; 8,000 gallons of naphtha, coal-tar, to be delivered at Philadelphia, Pa.; 1,030,000 pounds of trinitrotoluol, refined, grade A, to be delivered at various points in U. S.; 700,000 pounds of trinitrotoluol, crude, grade B, to be delivered at Lake Denmark, Dover, N. J.

## RESTRICTIONS ON BENZOATE OF SODA SHIPMENTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN

**Inferior Makes Were Being Reworked to Meet Stringent Tests of U. S. P.—Drug and Chemical Prices Fully Maintained With Advancing Tendency.**

(*Special Correspondence.*)

LONDON, April 10.—Shipments of benzoate of soda have been prohibited unless the new requirements of the allied governments are complied with, namely, that not more than 5% alien product shall enter into its composition. Formerly up to 25% was allowed. This applied also to the usual synthetic products emanating from Switzerland. The market here is poorly supplied and continued scarcity and higher prices are expected. Spot selling at 26s 6d per lb. for strictly B. P. quality. Inferior makes are still found which require reworking before passing the new U. S. P. stringent tests.

Prices are fully maintained and the advancing tendency continues to be the feature of the market. Balsam tolu shows signs of improvement. The price on spot has been 1s 7d per pound for fair unstrained quality, 2s is now asked. Strophanthus is going out of fashion as a heart remedy. Small stocks and high prices have probably caused this slack demand. It is believed the market is being manipulated, as a fairly large lot has just been received, but an advance in price is announced. Only genuine Kombe, giving the characteristic green reaction with sulphuric acid should be bought.

The Messina essence group is weak and the reason may be assigned to the fact that sugar is under strict Government control which will considerably restrict the summer output of beverages into which lemon and orange largely enter. Tartaric and citric acid may consequently also suffer.

Salicylates and salol are a trifle dearer owing to the momentary scarcity and the higher freight and war-risk charges.

Boracic acid crystals 62s per cwt. in bags. Boric acid powder 64s per cwt. in bags. Borax crystals 37s per cwt. in bags. Borax powder 38s per cwt. in bags.

Carbolic acid, crude, 60 degrees, 3s 5/2d per gallon. Carbolic crystals, 39 to 40 degrees, 1s 3d per lb.

Oxalic acid 1s 7d per lb. Citric acid 3s 4d to 3s 5d per lb. Tartaric acid 1s 7d per lb. Cream of tartar, 98 per cent, 200s to 205s per cwt.

Shellac steady. T. N. orange 200s per cwt. Bleaching powder £32 for casks. Potassium permanganate 11s 6d to 12s per lb.

Bromides firm at official rates already reported. Next to no second-hand stocks available.

Formaldehyde, spot, 110s per cwt. Forward from U. S. £60 to £65 f. o. b., but when freight and war risk charges are added the difference, although apparently great, is comparatively small.

Hexamine is in better demand and has recovered to 3s 4d per lb.

Quinine continues firm at 2s 9d per ounce, and makers who have practically retired from the market express the opinion that when the consuming season opens and export demand in the spring has to be met, buyers will find it difficult to cover their requirements.

## FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

The Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., has received the following inquiries for drugs, chemicals and accessories. Reserved addresses may be obtained from the Bureau and its district and cooperative offices. Request for each opportunity should be on a separate sheet and state opportunity number. The Bureau does not furnish credit ratings or assume responsibility as to the standing of foreign inquirers; the usual precautions should be taken in all cases.

24122—A man in France is in the market for large quantities of sulphate of copper for spraying vineyards. Quotations should be made c.i.f. Bordeaux, if possible. Correspondence should be in French.

24130—A firm in Spain wishes to secure an agency for the sale of bichromate of soda, bichromate of potash, aniline oil, sulphate of aluminum, alum, and sulphate of copper. Quotations should be made c. i. f. destination.

Correspondence should be in Spanish or French. References.

24176—A man in Nicaragua wishes to receive catalogues from American manufacturers and exporters of seeds.

24180—A company in China wishes to receive catalogues, prices, etc., from American manufacturers and exporters of drugs, patent medicines, small soda-water fountains, druggists' sundries, and other supplies for equipping a medium-sized drug store. Quotations may be made f. o. b. Pacific coast port, but c. i. f. are preferred. Payment will be made by 30 days' sight draft against documents. Correspondence may be in English. References.

24181—A firm in England desires to purchase pure cane and maple sirup in quart, gallon, and two-gallon cases, or secure an agency for the sale of same. Quotations should be made f. o. b. American port. Payment will be made by draft against documents. References.

24203—A firm in England is in the market for sugar substitutes, dried milk, and dried or liquid eggs. Quotations should be made c. i. f., if possible. Payment will be made by cash against documents in New York.

24208—A company in Canada would like to be put in communication with American manufacturers and exporters of bottles.

24215—A firm in the United States, which is representing firms in Mexico, Porto Rico, Spain, Australia, and Switzerland, is in the market for canned goods; carbonate of potash; chloride of lime; carbonate of magnesia; cottonseed oil; sulphate of copper, large crystals 99 per cent; pencils; pens; penholders; ink; safety pins; snap fasteners; bone and metal buttons; paper; mirrors; furniture; electrical supplies; horn, hard india rubber, celluloid, and white bone razor handles, from 5.53 to 5.85 inches long; and lumber for 300,000 wine barrels. References.

24222—A man in Spain desires to secure an agency for the sale of chemical fertilizers and other chemical products used in agriculture. Correspondence should be in French or Spanish. References.

24224—A manufacturer in Spain is in the market for bleaching earth for clarifying olive oil. Payment will be made against shipping documents upon receipt of goods. Correspondence should be in Italian, French, or Spanish. References.

## GENERAL CHEMICAL CO.'S EARNINGS

**Slight Decrease in First Quarter of 1917 Owing to Railroad Congestion.**

The General Chemical Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of 2% on the common stock, payable June 1 to stock of record May 22. The directors increased the common quarterly dividend from 1 1/2 to 2% in November last, payable March 1. At that time an extra dividend of 5% and a special dividend of 15% also were declared on the common stock, payable Feb. 1. The report for the quarter ending March 31 is as follows:

	1917	1916
Total profits .....	\$2,817,960	\$2,893,928
Preferred dividend .....	228,124	228,124
Balance for common .....	\$2,589,836	\$2,665,804
Common dividends .....	314,652	196,659
Balance .....	\$2,275,184	\$2,469,145
Insurance fund .....	75,000	30,000
Surplus .....	\$2,200,184	\$2,439,145
Depreciation reserve .....	500,000	500,000
Final surplus .....	\$1,700,184	\$1,939,145

The small decrease of \$75,969 reported in the total profits of the company in the first quarter of this year as compared with the corresponding period of 1916 is attributed by officials of the company entirely to the difficulties of railroad transportation. Had the company been able to get sufficient equipment to care for its needs, it is believed that a comparatively good increase would have been shown.

The loss of \$238,962 in the final surplus reflects the higher charges for common dividends and insurance fund. Payments on the junior stock in the first three months of this year were \$117,993 larger than in the same time of the preceding year, while the insurance fund took \$45,000 more than in the earlier period.

## Drug & Chemical Markets

### ENTRY OF UNITED STATES INTO WAR RAISES DRUG PRICES IN LONDON

French Fine Chemicals and Italian Essential Oils  
Higher—London Cinchona Bark Auction Results in  
Better Prices—Salicylates Continue Falling.

(Special Cable to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS.)

LONDON, April 24—While the market for drugs and chemicals is generally quiet and little business activity is in evidence, the tendency of prices is still upward in the majority of products.

The entrance of the United States into the war is affecting exchange rates with several continental markets. Italian essential oils and French fine chemicals are dearer here in consequence.

Bergamot oil is selling at 19 shillings, lemon oil at 4 shillings to 4s 1d, orange oil at 10 shillings, c. i. f., citric acid 2s 6d, c. i. f.

At the London cinchona bark auction the bulk of the offerings sold at higher prices.

Medicinal castor oil is selling at 82 shillings; Hull firsts at 74 shillings.

Phenacetin is higher, large orders awaiting completion, British makers being fully engaged for some time ahead.

Salicylates continue falling, notably salol.

### PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Original Packages)

#### Advanced

Acetphenetidin, 50c.	Licorice, Corigliano, Stick, 4c.
Alcohol Grain, 20c.	Oil of Amber, Rectified, 5c.
Althea Root, cut, 3c.	Oil of Bay, 10c.
Balsam, Peru, 25c.	Oil of Gingergrass, 20c.
Caffeine, Alkaloid, 50c.	Oil of Ylang Ylang, Manila, \$1.
Camphor, Japan, 2½-lb slabs, 2c.	Paprika, Spanish, ½c.
Carbon Bisulphide, ½c.	Phenolphthalein, 55c.
Castor Oil, No. 1, Barrels, Second Hands, 1c.	Potassium Permanganate, 10c.
Cloves, Zanzibar, ¾c.	Rapeseed, 1c.
Chamomile Flowers, Roman, 15c.	Rochelle Salt, Crystals, Powdered, 1c.
Cocaine Hydrochloride, Second Hands, \$1.75.	Rosemary Leaves, 2c.
Colombo Root, 1c.	Saccharin, \$1.
Corn Starch, Pearl, 20c.	Sage Leaves, ¾c.
Corn Syrup, 42 Degrees, 40c.	Salol, 10c.
Cream of Tartar, Crystals, Powdered, 1½c.	Seidlitz Mixture, 1c.
Dragons' Blood, Reeds, 5c.	Senna Leaves, Alexandria, Tin-nevelly, 4c and 1c
Ether, 5c.	Silver Nitrate, ½c.
Flaxseed, Whole, \$1.50, bbl.	Soap, Castile, Pure, Marseilles, White, 1@1½c.
Glycerin, C. P., Dynamite, ½@1c.	Thyme Leaves, ¾c.
	Venice Turpentine, True, 5c.

#### Declined

Arnica Flowers, 50c.	Manna, Small, Flake, 6c.
Bayberry Wax, 1c.	Menthol, 10c.
Ergot, Russian, 10c.	Mercury, Flasks, \$2.
Fennel Seed, 1c.	Oil of Bois De Rose, 5c.
Formaldehyde, Second Hands, ½c.	Oil of Juniper Berries, \$1.
Hemp Seed, ½c.	Oil of Origanum, 3c.
Isinglass, Russian, 25c.	Salol, U. S. P., Bulk, 10c.
Lemon Peel, 1c.	Vanilla, Tahiti, Green Label, 5c.

The quick steps taken by manufacturers to set the Government right in its proposals for drugs, by revising the lists and mobilizing the plants able to make them, restored confidence in the trade that the markets would not be drained by unusual demands at a time when some drugs are very scarce. The system agreed upon at the conference in Washington will prevent market upsets and will serve to check over-buying by retail houses fearful of extreme shortage in supplies of standard drugs. The result is a quiet week marked by natural advances and declines, but undisturbed by any abnormal conditions.

The continued lack of crude materials and an acute scarcity of spot supplies caused price advances on caffeine alkaloid, acetphenetidin and grain alcohol, while second hands raised values to new high levels on cocaine hy-

drochloride, Roman chamomile flowers, saccharin, salol, pearl corn starch and corn syrup.

Larger spot stocks caused a decline in mercury in flasks, salol, U. S. P., in bulk, arnica flowers, Russian ergot, small manna flake, menthol, oils of juniper berries, bois de rose and origanum.

All varieties of seeds are in scant supply with the possible exception of mustard. English yellow mustard seed and coriander seed are firmer, paprika is scarce, due to recent arrivals having either been damaged or held up by the Customs Department.

**Acetone**.—The spot market closed stronger, but quotations remained nominally unchanged. Manufacturers in some quarters are not offering supplies, having sold their entire output for some time ahead. Buyers are experiencing some difficulty in locating round lots for prompt delivery. Prices closed entirely nominal under few offerings at 27½c-28½c a pound. In some holders are demanding from ½c@1c a pound advance.

**Acetphenetidin**.—No improvement in demand and unabated selling competition weakened spot values, which scored further declines of 50c a pound. Offerings embraced large quantities at \$24@\$24.50 a pound.

**Alcohol**.—A sensational rise in prices of 20c a gallon on grain alcohol featured the spot market. The advance was due to the rapid rise in grain and an expected increase in the tax on alcohol. The heavy demand from domestic and export buyers has made large inroads in the supply available. Distillers are quoting on the basis of \$5@\$3.02 a gallon for spot lots of U. S. P., 188 proof, and \$3.03@\$3.05 for 190 proof, while cologne spirit, 190 proof, is held at \$3.05@\$3.07 a gallon.

**Anise Seed**.—The market is stronger for spot lots of star seed, under scant stocks and small shipments to come forward from primary sources. Several 10 to 15 case lots were offered at 28c a pound on the spot, an advance of 1c a pound.

**Arnica Flowers**.—A further decrease in inquiries and more aggressive selling led to a decline of 50c a pound on spot supplies. Sellers are offering parcels more freely at \$2.45@\$2.65 a pound.

**Balsam**.—A further increase in the demand and light offerings caused a rise of 25c a pound. Importers refused to shade \$3.70, while others were quoting up to \$3.75 a pound.

**Caffeine Alkaloid**.—The stringency of spot stocks, high cost of production and a good inquiry resulted in a further gain of 50c a pound. Only occasional small lots were sold at \$12.50 and toward the close of the market buyers experienced difficulties in locating offerings. Quotations closed wholly nominal at \$12.40@\$12.50 a pound.

**Camphor**.—The weakness of the primary market, due to liberal offerings from Japan at price concessions, created an easier tone on spot stocks. Buyers are holding aloof for lower figures. Importers repeated former values of 90c, but unconfirmed sales also offerings at 88c@\$89c a pound for refined Japan 2½-pound slabs were reported, a decline of 2c a pound under recent sales.

**Carbon Bisulphide**.—The advance in values of the crude material resulted in a rise in spot quotations of ½c a pound for supplies in drums of 500 pounds each. Makers revised quotations to 6c@7c a pound, while ½-pound cans are held at 16c and 5-pound cans at 14c a pound.

**Cassia**.—All grades of China varieties are slightly easier owing to offerings by foreign shippers, covering contracts at lower figures for supplies for shipment during May and July. Although spot supplies are meager, importers are displaying a better inclination to make sales. Saigon rolls on the spot were offered in 100 bales at 41c@42c, while parcels due here during April and May were offered at 40c@41c a pound.

**Castor Oil**.—The continued scarcity of spot supplies and a steady demand influenced a stronger market for supplies held by second hands. Latter are exacting high premiums over pressers' quotations which closed unchanged on the basis of 22c@22½c a pound for spot supplies of No. 1 oil in barrels.

**Cloves**.—The demand continues active, sustained by reports that very few shipments are now being made from Zanzibar. This, coupled with cables from London noting a rise in prices, caused an advance of ¼c a pound here. Of-

ferings included 250 bales of spot Zanzibar cloves at 23½c @24c a pound, and like quantities due here during April-May at 23½c a pound.

**Cocaine Hydrochloride**—Absence of offerings by makers brought business practically to a standstill, which was due to an acute scarcity of stocks on the spot. Makers are quoting prices nominally unchanged at \$6 for alkaloid and at \$6.25 an ounce for hydrochloride. Second hands are offering small lots at \$8 an ounce or \$1.75 a pound above makers' quotations.

**Codeine**—Limited offerings caused a quiet market, but prices ruled strong in sympathy with the firmness of opium. Quotations closed entirely nominal at \$11 an ounce for supplies of sulphate in bulk.

**Cod Liver Oil**—Advances from Norway note the production of cod liver oil thus far this season at 25,827 bbls., a reduction of 15,518 bbls. compared with the same period last season. Nothing of interest has developed in the spot market, which closed firm but very quiet. Quotations closed nominal at \$125@\$130 for Norwegian and \$75@\$76 a barrel for Newfoundland oil, as to brand.

**Colombo Root**—A further diminution of stocks, augmented by smaller arrivals and a better demand, had a strong influence on market values, which scored a rise of 1c a pound. Importers are quoting from 14c@16c a pound, and in some quarters holders are asking 17c a pound, which led to fair sales at about 15c@16c a pound.

**Corn Starch**—The high price of corn and an active demand resulted in an advance in spot values of pearl starch of 20c per 100 pounds. Manufacturers are now quoting \$4.45 per 100 pounds, but owing to limited offerings business has been restricted.

**Corn Syrup**—Substantial gains in spot lots of 42 degrees resulted in a rise of 40c per 100 pounds. This was attributed to the higher price of corn and moderate stocks of syrups. The rise resulted in a decrease in buying orders, as buyers in numerous quarters believe that the market has reached the top notch. Refiners are asking \$4.74 per 100 pounds for 42 degrees.

**Cream of Tartar**—Manufacturers advanced spot quotations 1½c to 47c a pound for crystals and to 46½c a pound for powdered supplies f. o. b. New York or Philadelphia. The enhanced cost of the raw material and further inroads in the available supply were responsible for the uplift of values. Makers refuse to book orders or contracts involving supplies for forward delivery.

**Dragon's Blood**—A continued scarcity of stocks, due to an absence of fresh arrivals from primary markets and a steady inquiry influenced a further upward trend of prices, which scored a gain of 5c a pound for spot supplies in reeds. Some sales were reported at \$1.60@\$1.65, but scattered small lots were obtainable at \$1.55@\$1.60 a pound for supplies in reeds.

**Ergot**—The market for spot lots of Russian weakened under larger arrivals and a dormant demand which stimulated selling. Importers lowered offerings 7c to 64c@69c a pound, which resulted in some sales at about 64c@65c a pound.

**Ether**—The rising market for the crude material and a larger demand led to a gain of 5c a pound in spot values. Makers are quoting lots of 100 pounds in bulk for U. S. P. 1900 at 23c and U. S. P. 1880 at 27c, while washed lots are held at 23c a pound. Makers are not booking contracts or orders for forward delivery. Concentrated ether is offered at 19c a pound for 100 pounds in bulk. Twenty pounds, 5-gallon containers extra, are held at 24c. One hundred-pound lots assorted are offered at 1c per pound less.

**Flaxseed**—A further rise in the primary market imparted a stronger sentiment among holders of spot lots, which were advanced. Offerings embraced spot lots of whole flaxseed at \$13@\$13.25 per bbl., at which figures fair sales were reported, and advance of \$1.50 per barrel.

**Formaldehyde**—Owing to a steady domestic and export demand and larger inroads in the spot supply, prices closed stronger at 1c a pound advance. Manufacturers are quoting from 15c@16c a pound, but no orders or contracts are being booked for forward delivery. Outside interests are booking orders at ½c a pound below makers' quotations, which resulted in fairly large sales.

**Glycerin**—Increased active buying and larger bookings

of orders for domestic and export accounts brought firmer and higher spot prices. Some western refiners advanced quotations on chemically pure to 57c a pound for supplies in cans, while several eastern refiners raised prices to 56½c a pound. Increased sales of dynamite at 55c a pound for carloads were effected. Spot quotations closed firm for chemically pure at 57c@57½c for supplies in cans and at 56c@56½c a pound in bulk, drums and barrels added. Spot dynamite is held at 55c@55½c a pound, drums included, while saponification and soap lye, loose, closed at 45c@45½c and 40c@40½c a pound. The United States Government has called for sealed bids covering 900 gallons of chemically pure glycerin for delivery at the Brooklyn navy yard on May 1 and 1,200 gallons for delivery at Mare Island on May 15.

**Haarlem Oil**—In the absence of spot supplies business has been at a standstill, with quotations absolutely nominal at \$5.90@\$6.10 per gross. In some quarters additional sales of parcels afloat due here during the next month at \$6@\$6.05 per gross have been reported.

**Licorice**—Light arrivals from the primary market and a stringency of supplies here resulted in a gain of 4c a pound on Corigliano stick supplies in bundles. Importers are naming from 35c@39c a pound, and for mass, Syrian, 23½c@24½c a pound.

**Menthol**—Under a lack of demand and liberal offerings values here weakened 10c a pound. Offerings of spot lots were fairly liberal at \$3.05@\$3.15 a pound, but no sales of note were effected.

**Mercury**—A decrease in the active demand caused a slightly easier market for spot flask lots. Leading selling agents lowered prices \$2 to \$113 a flask of 75 pounds.

**Morphine**—In response to a fairly good export and domestic demand, together with a continued stringency of supplies, prices ruled nominally firm but unchanged. Sales were few and makers named values nominal on the bulk basis of \$9.80 an ounce, while outside interests demanded marked premiums over makers' quotations.

**Opium**—Importers are still refusing to give quotations. Prices were purely nominal at \$25@\$30 a pound.

**Potassium Permanganate**—The extreme scarcity of stocks and continued high cost of production caused an advance of 10c a pound for spot lots. Offerings of parcels for immediate delivery were decidedly light and sales ranging from \$3.55@\$3.85 a pound were reported, but transactions were small.

**Quinine**—Makers are accepting orders from regular customers, covering small lots, on the basis of 75c an ounce for 100-ounce tins. Second hands report small sales at prices ranging from 75c@78c an ounce. No call for bids on large lots of quinine have thus far been made by the Government, but a movement is expected in the immediate future.

**Rochelle Salt**—Higher cost of production and a steady demand led to a rise of 1c a pound. Manufacturers are quoting 38c for spot lots of crystals and 37½c for powdered supplies in barrels, f. o. b. New York or Philadelphia.

**Salol**—Light offerings, due to scant stocks, caused a firmer trend of prices, which advanced 10c a pound. Manufacturers in most quarters refuse to shade \$1.50 a pound for spot lots for immediate delivery.

**Vanilla Beans**—A further rise in prices on Mexican beans featured the spot market, scoring a gain of 5c a pound on whole beans. Higher freight rates from Vera Cruz and limited tonnage were principally responsible for the advance in values. Importers are quoting \$5, while some holders are asking \$5.05@\$6.50 a pound as to quality.

**Venice Turpentine**—As a result of a continued absence of arrivals of supplies from abroad prices scored another gain of 5c a pound. Importers are offering only scattered small lots of true supplies at \$3.45@\$3.50 a pound.

#### ORAL HYGIENE WEEK, MAY 14 TO 20

The Department of Health of New York City announces plans for an educational campaign on oral hygiene during the week of May 14 to May 20 and requests druggists to exhibit in their windows preparations for the care of the teeth and mouth. The department will supply printed placards featuring oral hygiene if druggists will notify Dr. Charles F. Bolduan of their intention to make an exhibit.

## Heavy Chemical Markets

### HOLDING SPOT STOCKS FOR GOVERNMENT

#### Manufacturers of Acids Anticipate Heavy Orders in the Near Future—Wide Fluctuations in Many Chemicals—New Markets in South America.

Several important grades of heavy chemicals have experienced a wide and quite unusual fluctuation during the week. There have been sudden advances in prices with a corresponding strengthening in trading, and there have been sudden declines of other chemicals with the corresponding lull, but at this writing it appears that conditions have drifted back to a more even tenor, with much activity, a lot of optimism, and a general advance in quotations prevailing.

A number of acids have been among the heavy chemicals that have had a wide range in prices. Holders of spot stocks have not overlooked the possibility of heavy Government business, as already some of the largest producers have withdrawn from the market and spot stocks are being held in anticipation of the business expected from the American Government. At the same time other producers who have heretofore been doing considerable exporting to Europe are now directing their attention to the South American trade, and no small volume of export business is now being conducted between the United States and South America, as it is understood that an excellent market is now open for a number of heavy chemicals in the Argentine and other republics of South America. Since Germany has for years furnished those countries with the bulk of supplies of many raw materials, it would be quite natural that American producers should find an excellent market in South America at the present time.

Acetone has advanced materially during the past few days, but calcium acetate has failed to respond to the advance in sympathy with the former. Bleaching powder, soda ash, potash, and caustic soda are among the important heavy chemicals that have advanced during the week. The advance noted on some of these chemicals is due, it is stated, to the fact that a large quantity of these materials is going into explosives, and for this reason consumers must get accustomed to higher prices. It is also learned that the Government may requisition all available supplies of a number of important chemicals. There is a heavy export demand for bleaching powder, and while large shipments are now being made to South American ports some of the important manufacturers are having considerable trouble in securing proper drums which would insure safe arrival of this product at the point of destination. It will be seen, therefore, why the tone of the chemical market should be strong and at the same time unsettled, insofar as prices are concerned.

It has been learned that an article to be known as red prussiate of soda is soon to be put upon the market. Due to the high prices and coupled with an unusual scarcity of red prussiate of potash, it is understood that after much experimenting a large manufacturing plant has succeeded in substituting red prussiate of soda for the potash.

This product has not heretofore been manufactured in the United States. The new plant is located in Syracuse, N. Y., and the price of \$2.25 will be maintained for initial shipments. Factors state that this price will be reduced as soon as the demand increases. But even \$2.25, it is stated, is from 25c to 59c below the prevailing price of potash. Keen interest is manifested by consumers in the merits of the new product.

**Acid, Acetic**—The market on acetic acid continues to grow firmer. There is a heavier demand day by day, and prices show an advance. The glacial and the 80 per cent are in unusually heavy demand from both foreign and domestic consumers. Spot supplies are light and much interest is now centered on futures. Manufacturers are tied up for several months ahead. The 28 per cent is quoted at 5c a pound as the inside price; the 56 per cent at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c

to 10c a pound, and the 70 per cent at 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@12c a pound. A material advance is noted on all grades.

**Acid, Muriatic**—The demand for this product during the week has been sporadic. Offerings continue light and trading is consequently limited to the amount of spot stocks available. The range of prices is 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound for the 18 degree, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@17 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound for the 20 degree, and 2c@2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c for the 22 degree. Prices have advanced on all grades.

**Acid, Nitric**—A heavy demand continues this week for nitric acid with prices advancing. The 42 degree is quoted in the New York market at 7c@7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound; the 40 degree at 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ c@7c a pound, with the 38 degree holding steady at 6c@6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound. All grades of nitric acid show an advance with the exception of the 36 degree, which is being offered at 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ c@6c a pound. Some factors predict further advances.

**Acid, Sulphuric**—There has been much fluctuation in prices on sulphuric acid. While trading is brisk considerable speculation is evident among dealers, and some producers say they are sold up over the year. The 66 degree is quoted at \$27@\$29 a ton; the 60 degree at \$20@\$25 a ton; pyrite acid, 66 degree, \$27@\$28 a ton, and the 60 degree at \$18 a ton.

**Alums**—Trading is brisk and inquiries are heavy. There is little complaint heard about spot stocks being light on this article. Ammonium alum is quoted at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound in large quantities, although some small business has passed below this figure for the lump. The ground is holding steady at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound. Chrome alum continues to fluctuate, but the firm quotation is 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ c on this grade. Potassium alum continues in good inquiry, but the demand continues light, and for this reason several manufacturers continue to make offerings at comparatively low prices. Second hands are shading the prices of \$6.60 slightly.

**Aluminum Sulphate**—Trading is in good volume with inquiries being received on every mail, and the improvement noted last week continues. Small lots of the low grade are holding steady at 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ c@2c a pound, with the iron holding steady at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@3 $\frac{3}{4}$ c a pound.

Statistics just available for the month of February, 1917, giving imports and exports of aluminum, according to the Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States, show that in February, 1916, there were imported 647,854 pounds of crude scrap, etc., valued at \$134,412, compared with 28,915 pounds, value \$8,914, in February, 1917.

**Bleaching Powder**—The market is strong with a continued advance in quotations noted, because it is understood that some business for this article is being placed by the American Government. Large domestic drums are in unusually heavy demand, and the range of prices is dependent almost entirely upon seller, quantity and quality. Quotations at this writing are 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@4 $\frac{3}{4}$ c a pound for stocks in domestic containers, and 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound as the inside price on spot stocks in export drums.

**Calcium Acetate**—This article continues in good demand with prices holding steady and unchanged over last week. It is understood that stocks are being purchased about as rapidly as they can be produced. Spot goods are quoted in the New York market at this writing at \$4.50@\$4.55 per cwt.

**Copper Sulphate**—An advance is noted in the price of copper sulphate because of a large amount of export business now going on. While there is a strong demand from American consumers, holders are doing a good export business. The blue vitriol is quoted at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@9 $\frac{3}{4}$ c for the large crystals, 98-99 per cent.

**Lead Acetate**—No material change is noticed in the market on lead acetate this week. Sugar of lead of the different grades remains steady. The quotation of 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound is the prevailing price for the brown sugar, while the white crystals continue firm at 14c@14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound. The granulated is strong at 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c a pound.

**Magnesite**—Much activity prevails in the New York market on magnesite. Interest continues keen in the California grade, and since freight rates have increased so materially New York prices have advanced. The quotation most generally heard for spot stocks is between \$45 and \$50 a ton in the lump, f. o. b. mines. The calcined holds steady at around \$51 a ton.

**Potash, Caustic**—Spot stocks show an advance this

week and the market is much firmer. It is said that available supplies are extremely light. Few offerings are being made of the 88-92 per cent spot, and second hands are quoting 86c@88c a pound. The 70-75 per cent continues in strong demand, with quotations at 66c@70c a pound f. o. b. works. Futures continue to be of much interest.

While importations of some varieties of potash show a decrease, others show an increase, according to Government reports. During the month of February, 1916, importations of carbonate of potash, including crude or black salts, were 73,297 pounds, valued at \$4,420, while in February, 1917, importations amounted to 2,660 pounds, valued at \$25,475. There were no importations of cyanide of potash during the month of February, 1916, but in February, 1917, importations amounted to 2,660 pounds, valued at \$1,202. Hydrate of potash, containing not more than 15 per cent of caustic soda, was imported to the extent of 18,922 pounds, valued at \$11,750, in February, 1917.

**Potassium Bichromate**—Because there has been little or no export business conducted in this article prices have declined. The quotation for spot stocks is 35c to 37c a pound.

**Potassium Chlorate**—Although inquiries have been heavy trading continues in comparatively light volume. Prices, however, continue to hold firm, and manufacturers are quoting 70c@75c a pound for shipment.

**Potassium Prussiate**—There is decidedly more strength to the New York market on potassium prussiate. The yellow continues in heavy inquiry and trading is brisk. Quotations have advanced to 93c@95c a pound for the yellow. The red is quoted at \$2.60@\$2.80.

**Salt peter**—No change has been reported during the week in salt peter. While trading is light inquiries are heavy, and factors are naturally expecting an improvement daily. Foreign consumers are now showing additional interest. The granulated on the spot is quoted at 31c a pound and the crystals at 37c@38c a pound.

**Soda Ash**—The sharp advance noted last week in soda ash still holds, and there continues a heavy call for spot stocks, which are said to be in light supply. Quotations at this writing are: 3½c@3½c a pound for the 58 per cent light, f. o. b. works.

**Soda Caustic**—The market is firmer. There is a heavy demand from all directions and quotations continue to advance. Manufacturers with deliveries available within thirty and sixty days quote \$4.80@\$4.90 per hundred for the 70 per cent fused, and about the same is the prevailing price on whatever spot stocks there are offered.

**Sodium Bichromate**—Because there has been comparatively little call during the week prices are slightly lower. Spot stocks, it is understood, are in sufficient supply to meet a much heavier demand. Quotations in second hands are 15½c@16c a pound. Export interest is keen at the present time in this product.

**Sodium Chlorate**—Trading continues in good volume on chlorate of soda, and, judging by the inquiries, an advance may be expected as spot stocks diminish under large calls. At this writing prices are holding steady at 25c@26c a pound.

#### R. L. LAMPA'S FORTY YEARS OF SERVICE

Robert L. Lampa, who has just rounded out forty years in the employ of Lehn & Fink, was the guest Tuesday night of a dinner at the Drug and Chemical Club, tendered to him by the officers of the firm and members of its staff. Among those present were J. L. Plaut, president of the corporation; Edward Plaut, vice president; W. J. Gesell, secretary; Robert Plaut, treasurer, and F. W. Fink of the board of directors; F. H. Ehrmann, William Strauss, T. D. Willson, Chester Ryan, J. H. Middendorf, F. Benedict Furniss, L. E. C. Caruso, G. Farenholtz, R. Siller, S. H. Hermann, C. A. Snedaker, H. Bartels, E. D. Treppen, P. B. Parleton, R. Schwartz and N. Gerbing.

Mr. Lampa is in charge of the sales distribution covering the United States and foreign countries. He entered the employ of Lehn & Fink in April, 1877. Mr. Lampa is a member of the College of Pharmacy of this city, of the Drug and Chemical Club, the American Pharmaceutical Association and other similar organizations.

#### UNGERER AMBULANCE FUND GROWING

W. G. Ungerer, 273 Pearl street, has received the following additional subscriptions for the ambulance unit to be sent to the American Ambulance Corps in France by

the drug and chemical trade: Stanley Mfg. Co., \$10; Puritan Pharmaceutical Co., \$2; Clifton Buck, \$25; H. Rogers, \$1; H. R. Schur, \$1; Henry C. Wohlers, \$1; Elson & Brewer, \$200; C. Fraysse, \$5; Jos. H. Bowne, \$20; Perfume Soap & Extract Ass'n, \$100; I. S. Zeluf, \$1; W. H. Kendall, \$1; Freeman Perfume Co., \$50; A. G. Spilker, \$5; Foote & Jenks Co., \$5; P. R. Dreyer, \$5. The total is \$2,182. It is hoped to raise \$3,200.

#### IN THE CHEMICAL TRADE

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. sinking fund convertible 6s, 1924, sold at 100½, to yield about 5.90%. These bonds are a direct obligation of the company, but not secured by a mortgage. They are convertible into preferred stock at 110 any interest date up to Oct. 15, 1922. A sinking fund is provided whereby 2½% annually of bonds outstanding is to be applied to the purchase and redemption of these bonds at not over 102 and interest. The present amount outstanding is \$4,737,000. The company has paid a dividend of 8% on the preferred stock regularly for 21 years.

The Texas Chemical Co. of Houston, Tex., has been organized with S. Peiser president, C. De Guigne vice president, Milton Haas secretary and resident manager. The company will build a plant on Houston Ship Channel, near Manchester, to manufacture fertilizer and by-products, including glue, ammonia, acids, etc.

The New Jersey Products Company of West Orange has been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey by Thomas A. Edison, Charles Edison, R. H. Allen, West Orange; Stephen B. Lambert, East Orange, and A. C. Emery, Montclair. The company will manufacture chemicals, glues, stains, etc.

Chemical experts of the Government have discovered a manner of treating green lumber which will permit of use in the construction of vessels. The shipbuilding industry long has contended that the use of any timber, other than naturally dried, was impossible in turning out long-lived ships.

E. I. Du Pont & Co. have purchased new nitrate fields in Chile to produce 100,000,000 pounds a year. Development will be begun at once. The output will be available in about one year and will relieve fertilizer and commercial nitrate shortage in the United States.

Dow Chemical Co. has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% and an extra dividend of 6¼% on the common stock, also regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ on preferred, payable May 15 to stock of record May 5.

#### IMPORTANT CHANGES IN JOBBERS' PRICES

##### Advanced

Acetone, C. P., 3c.  
Technical, 8c.  
Acid, Acetic, U. S. P., Glacial, 99 p. c., 12c.  
Benzoin, from Toluol, 50c.  
Gallie, 1-lb. Cartons, 10c.  
Agaric, White, \$1.25.  
Alcohol, Cologne Spirits, 95 p. c., 20c.  
Denatured, 5c.  
Methylic, (Wood), 10c.  
Almond Meal, 5c.  
Aloes, Barbadoes, 15c.  
Powdered, 10c.  
Socotrine, True, 5c.  
Ammonium Salicylate, 60c.  
Angostura Bark, 10c.  
Areca Nuts, 7c.  
Powdered, 10c.  
Balsam Fir, Peru, 55c.  
Calcium Bromide, 15c.  
Hypophosphite, 10c.  
Chamomile Flowers, Roman or Belgian, 10c.  
Chicke, 5c.  
Cinchona Bark, Pale, Selected, 38c.  
Cinchonina Hydrochloride, 12c.  
Eucalyptol, U. S. P., 6c.

##### Declined

Acetyl-Salicylic Acid, 25c.  
Acid, Citric, Crystals, (kegs), 2c.  
Antipyrine, 20c.  
Guaiacol, Liquid, 50c.  
Kamala, 15c.  
Naphthol, Beta, Benzoate, 50c.  
Oil, Fennel Seed, Pure, 50c.  
Cod Liver, Norwegian, 40c.

Potassium Carbonate, Refined, 30c.  
Nitrate, 2c.  
Powdered, 4c.  
Raspberries, Dried, 10c.  
Sugar of Milk, Powdered, 2c.  
Theobromine, 10c.  
Tilia Flowers, with Leaves, 10c.

## Color & Dyestuff Markets

### STAGNATION IN COLORS AND DYESTUFFS

#### Trade Awaiting Developments in War Program—Inquiries Numerous, but Little Business Develops—Available Stocks Sufficient for Better Demand.

While the general tone of the New York market on colors and dyestuffs is steady with the general range of prices holding firm, and in the main unchanged on a number of articles, there is a quieter condition prevailing at this writing. Despite the fact that inquiries have been in good volume, orders have been comparatively light for stocks available. It appears that offerings have been freer for several days on a number of colors and dyestuffs, which has caused stagnation in trading after the brisk movement of stocks noted last week.

Should England offer unlimited supplies of raw materials to American manufacturers after the war, the prices here would be materially affected. Already rumors are afloat that the present conference in Washington is having something to do with the lull in the New York market in raw tanning materials and tanning extracts. Never before in the history of the industry has there been such an unsettled feeling on the part of buyers and sellers, and the idea of "watchful waiting" continues to prevail. Because importers are more or less unconcerned as to what stocks are received from abroad, it is assumed that available stocks are sufficient to take care of the demand. Exporters state that they are having little or no trouble in securing steamer space for shipments to foreign ports, and there is a good demand for several products. It is stated that the chief trouble lies in getting stocks to the ships on account of the shortage of cars.

A number of intermediates are in good demand because of the heavy orders that have been placed recently by the United States Government and because many large producers are sold up. It is difficult to get more than a nominal quotation on some varieties that have heretofore been quoted freely. To sum up the situation the market generally is steady, with trading light.

**Albumen**—While spot albumen is in good inquiry in the New York market actual trading continues in light volume. Spot stocks are sufficient to meet a much better demand. Offerings are being made freely at 50c a pound as the outside price, with 46c as the inside quotation.

**Archil**—Factors in the New York market advise that there is little spot archil available. Stocks to arrive are receiving considerable attention, the double, triple and concentrated all being in good inquiry. The double is quoted in the New York market at 14c@16c a pound; the triple at 16c@18c a pound, and the concentrated at 28c@30c a pound.

**Cochineal**—The advance noted in quotations of cochineal last week is holding, regardless of light trading in the New York market. Spot stocks are in fairly good volume, and while inquiries are reasonably heavy, actual business has failed to materialize. Spot quotations range from 51c to 55c, with an optimistic feeling prevailing.

**Cutch**—There is no material change in the local market on cutch. Trading is fairly brisk, and inquiries are heavy, and holders of spot stocks are expecting a heavier volume of business daily. For this reason 12½c was heard as the inside quotation. Prices heard in other directions, however, shaded this price by 1½c or more. It appears that prevailing quotations are now depending upon quantity, quality, and prompt movement of stocks.

**Divi Divi**—Quotations have fluctuated slightly during the week on divi divi. It is stated that there is little to be had on the spot, which is held at \$60 a ton. From one source it was learned that a small lot of spot had been sold at less than \$60. Stocks to arrive in thirty or sixty days continue to be quoted at practically the same as spot stocks.

**Gambier**—The market continues steady and the general range of prices is holding firm. There is a good demand for spot stocks which are said to be light, with much interest manifested in futures. The 25 per cent tan is

quoted at 10c@10½c; the common at 15c@15½c, and the cubes No. 1 at 23½c@24c. Cubes No. 2 continue in strong demand at 21c@22c.

Importations into the United States of gambier (or terra japonica) amounted to 1,470,422 pounds in February, 1916, valued at \$130,178, and during February, 1917, there were imported 942,645 pounds, valued at \$69,737, a material decrease.

**Indigo**—Interest in indigo continues keen, with trading limited to the amount of spot stocks available. Spot stocks are consequently not so freely offered. Holders are asking 52c a pound as the outside price for the cotton, and 30c a pound as the outside price for the wool.

During the month of February, 1916, there were no importations of natural indigo, but in February, 1917, there was brought into the United States from foreign countries 426,047 pounds, valued at \$509,610.

**Logwood**—There is little noticeable change in the general condition of the logwood market. Spot of all grades appears ample to meet a much better demand. The Mexican (Campeche) is in much better inquiry, and a sale was made at \$39.50, which is an advance of \$1 over the outside quotation of last week. Importers are still reluctant to overload on spot stocks because the demand has been so light. Chips are firmer, with around 3c as the prevailing price on the spot. Logwood and extracts show a steady improvement.

Along with increases noted in the cost of all importations and of raw materials used in the manufacture of colors and dyestuffs, logwood has not failed to respond to the upward trend in valuation, as the following figures show: In February, 1916, importations amounted to 5,224 tons, valued at \$85,960, as against 3,272 tons imported during the corresponding month of 1917, and valued at \$67,771. Other dyewoods imported in the crude state amount to 795 tons in February, 1916, valued at \$14,201, as against 155 tons during February, 1917, and valued at \$1,803.

**Sumac**—Little activity is noticed in the market on sumac this week. Dealers say the market is flat insofar as the movement of stocks is concerned, although inquiries are in good volume. Prices are holding firm in the face of this condition, with spot stocks ranging at 6c@10c.

There has been a heavy falling off of importations of sumac during the past year. During the month of February, 1916, there were imported 1,375,245 pounds of the ground and unground, with a total valuation of \$31,501, while importations during the corresponding month of 1917 amounted to 616,566 pounds, with a valuation of \$21,672. There has been some advance in the price of this product as the above figures indicate.

#### Coal Tar Derivatives

**Acid, Naphthionic**—The demand for this product has fallen off during the past week because of freer offerings. Quotations are lower with around \$2 prevailing, and doubtless this price could be shaded to \$1.80.

**Acid, Sulphanilic**—While there is much inquiry for this article the demand is light at prices asked during the past week. Regardless of the fact that spot offerings are said to be light, manufacturers are not in the local market heavily. Quotations on the spot range from 35c to 40c.

**Aminoazobenzene**—Spot stocks are in light supply. There is much interest manifested in aminoazobenzene, and because spot offerings are so light attention is being directed to contract goods, which are quoted at \$1.25 a pound. Holders of small spot lots are asking \$1.75@\$1.85.

**Aniline Oil for Red**—Aniline oil for red continues in good demand. Spot offerings continue light, and because of the heavier demand prices show an advance this week. No big business is being transacted at much less than \$1.10, although a few small sales have been made as low as \$1.

**Aniline Oil and Salts**—There is decidedly more strength to the New York market on this product. As was predicted in DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS last week, an advance came about because of the heavy orders being placed by the United States Government. It is stated that spot stocks are exceedingly light, and 33c@35c seems to be the prevailing quotation for spot offerings now being made.

**Benzidine**—Trading continues brisk in benzidine. The heavy demand that has been noticed for the past week or

so continues, and spot stocks are said to be rapidly diminishing. An advance is noted on the dry basis, with \$2@ \$2.20 prevailing.

**Benzidine Sulphate**—A brisk condition is noticed in the market on benzidine sulphate. Because spot stocks are light futures are of more interest at the present writing. Prices have advanced, with \$1.75@\$1.85 as the prevailing prices.

**Benzol**—The demand continues heavy for benzol. The pure shows a further advance over last week, and in most all quarters 52c@65c a gallon seem to be the prevailing quotations for spot. Some factors predict an additional advance.

**Betanaphthol**—There is a brisk demand for a good grade of this article, but it is understood that recently quite a quantity of an inferior grade has been placed on the market which has had more or less of a weakening tendency. The quotation heard on the crude is around 65c@ 70c a pound. The sublimed is quoted at 75c@80c a pound.

**Diethylaniline**—The market is fairly active this week. Inquiries continued heavy and orders are being placed frequently. The general tone of the market is strong with transactions at \$3.50 for spot.

**Dimethylaniline**—Only a fair demand is reported for this article in the New York market despite opinions heard generally that spot stocks are light. Manufacturers seem to be directing their main attention to futures. Prices for spot are ranging from 58c to 60c a pound.

**Dinitrophenol**—There is much activity in the local market, and it has been reported that producers are pretty well sold up. In some quarters, however, spot prices are heard at 75c@82c.

**Dinitrobenzol**—The market is weaker, and while there has been a wide range of quotations, between 35c@40c a pound appears to be the prevailing quotation in the New York market. Spot stocks are ample to meet the demand.

**Hydrazobenzene**—Spot stocks continue in strong demand, with offerings light. Interest is keen from all directions with prices holding firm at \$1.40@\$2.

**Metatoluylenediamine**—There is little of this article available in the New York market. Manufacturers are anxious to secure stocks, but in most all quarters a nominal quotation is given at \$1.70@\$1.75 a pound.

**Monodinitrochlorbenzol**—Prices have shown a sharp advance during the week. Few offerings are heard on the spot. Prices range from 46c to 50c a pound.

**Monoethylaniline**—It cannot be learned that there is any offered on the spot, although a strong demand continues. Occasionally a quotation is heard of \$1@\$1.25.

**Naphthalene**—It is stated that there is little spot naphthalene available in the New York market, and calls are being received from every direction. Producers advise that they are sold up for some time ahead. The white flake of the best quality has been quoted during the week at 93c a pound in car lots.

**Naphthylamine**—It appears the New York market is a shade weaker on this article. The foreign demand has fallen off considerably, and domestic consumers seem less anxious to buy. Quotations are \$1.10@\$1.20 a pound.

**Nitrotoluol**—There is increased activity noticed in the local market. The advance predicted last week occurred, and at this writing spot is quoted at 55c@65c a pound.

**Para-amidophenol**—There has been practically no change in the price of this product during the past week. The base continues to be quoted at \$4.50 for spot. Much speculation continues.

**Paradichlorbenzol**—The market is holding firm and trading is more active. Spot supplies are now said to be light with 25c a pound as the prevailing quotation.

**Phthalic Anhydride**—The tone of the market continues steady and firm under heavy inquiries. Spot is quoted at \$6.50 a pound.

**Toluenes**—There has been an increasing demand for the past week or more, and spot stocks are said to be rapidly diminishing. Quotations are: 80c@90c a pound for the mixture; \$2@\$2.30 for the para on the spot, and \$1.15@\$1.30 a pound for the ortho.

**Toluol**—It is understood that there has been a big government business during the past week on toluol, and

for this reason prices have stiffened sharply. The quotation for spot stocks is \$2 a gallon as the inside prices, with \$1.80 a gallon heard on contract.

#### IN THE DYESTUFFS INDUSTRY

The plant of the Seaboard By-Product Coke Company, near Kearny, N. J., on the Hackensack river, was blown up by a mysterious explosion on Sunday. Four large buildings in course of construction were destroyed with a loss of \$200,000. The watchman was found dead near the ruins and apparently had been struck down while on duty. A German who lived near the plant was arrested on suspicion. He had been in the habit of collecting driftwood on the river and had been warned to keep away from the Lackawanna railroad bridge and Public Service Corporation power house nearby. He was seen near the Seaboard By-Product Coke Company's plant just before the explosion.

A commission merchant in Spain desires to secure an agency for the sale of aniline colors and chemical products. If possible, quotations should be made c. i. f. destination, otherwise f. o. b. New York. Payment will be made against shipping documents through a local bank. Correspondence may be in English. References. The Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., which received the inquiry, has numbered it 24,245, which must be referred to for further information.

Interesting information has come to light regarding important changes which manufacturers of para red lakes have found it necessary to make in their process, says a technical paper. In most cases the tone has been too yellowish. German plants making similar lakes before the war added 2 or 3 per cent of F acid to the beta-naphthol in order to correct this tendency. While the action is not thoroughly understood, it is believed by certain chemists to be purely physical.

Comparisons between fustic and osage orange as material for dyeing wool have been made in various textile schools and technical universities, says the *Textile World Journal*, with the result that the dyeings are almost identical, each being a polygenetic dyestuff. Osage orange can be used advantageously for self-shades, also in conjunction with logwood and other mordant dyes and with alizarine.

L. M. Mason, of the Koal Tar Color Company, of Philadelphia, has acquired the interest that C. H. Sherman held in the firm of Sherman & Mason, dealers in dyestuffs, 211 North Front street. The latter business, however, will be continued under the same name under the personal direction of Mr. Mason, who is recognized as an experienced dyestuff chemist.

Widder Bros., formerly at 151-153 Broadway, Brooklyn, have moved into their own building at 155 Broadway, Brooklyn. The new building is five floors in height, its purchase being made necessary by a rapidly increasing business. The business of this concern is divided into three distinct parts: Chemicals, dyes, and paints.

Wilfred Rawson, formerly Boston representative for Harry Haigh & Co., manufacturer of chemicals and dyestuffs, has become associated with Julius Cohen & Josephy, 184 Summer street, Boston.

The Westmoreland Chemical & Color Co., Twenty-second street and Westmoreland avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., will make extensions and improvements in its plant to cost \$16,000.

The Chemical Co. of America, Springfield, near Newark, N. J., is considering the erection of extensions to its plant near Westfield avenue.

The Burns Chemical Manufacturing Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., has purchased a site in East Rutherford, N. J., and will move its plant there as soon as buildings are erected.

The Stresen-Renter & Hancock Co., Chicago, Ill., manufacturer of chemicals, has increased its capital from \$10,000 to \$50,000.

# Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

**NOTICE** — The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

## Drugs and Chemicals

Bismuth, Subnitrate	lb.	—	2.85	*Emetine, Hydrochloride	oz.	—	44.00
Subiodide	lb.	—	4.75	15 gr. vials	ea.	—	1.89
Tannate	lb.	—	2.90	Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)	lb.	—	
Valerate	lb.	—	4.50	Ergot Russian	lb.	.64	.68
Borax, in bbls., crystals	lb.	.074	Spanish	lb.	.71	.72	
Crystals, U. S. P. Kegs	lb.	.084	—	Ether, U. S. P., 1900	lb.	—	.23
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.074	U. S. P., 1880	lb.	—	.27	
Bromine U. S. P.	lb.	.55	Washed	lb.	—	.23	
Burgundy Pitch	lb.	.054	Eucalyptol	lb.	1.33	1.38	
*Imported	lb.	.30	Formaldehyde	lb.	.15	.16	
Cadmium Bromide	lb.	—	Fuller's Earth, powdered	100 lbs.	.80	1.05	
Iodide	lb.	—	Gelatin, silver	lb.	1.23	1.30	
Metal sticks	lb.	—	*Gold	lb.	1.19	1.20	
*Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb.	12.40	Glucose	100 lbs.	2.50	2.55	
Bromide	oz.	10.70	Glycerin, C. P., bulk	lb.	—	—	
Citratized	lb.	7.50	Drums and bbls. added	lb.	.56	.56	
Phosphate	lb.	17.50	C. P. in cans	lb.	.57	.57	
Sulphate	lb.	18.80	Dynamite, drum included	lb.	.55	.55	
Calcium, Glycerophosphate	lb.	1.70	Saponification, Loose	lb.	.45	.45	
Hypophosphite	lb.	.86	Soap, Lye, Loose	lb.	.40	.40	
Iodide	lb.	—	*Grains of Paradise	lb.	3.75	4.00	
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.30	Glycyrhizin, Ammoniated	lb.	3.40	3.60	
Sulphocarbonate	lb.	1.42	Goa Powder	lb.	1.95	2.00	
Calomel, see Mercury.	lb.	—	Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	15.00	15.90	
*Camphor, Am. ref'd, bbls. bk. lb.	—	—	Carbonate	lb.	—	—	
Square of 4 ounces	lb.	—	Salicylate	oz.	1.55	1.80	
16's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	—	Guarana	lb.	.98	1.00	
24's in 1-lb. cartons	lb.	—	*Gun Cotton	oz.	.18	.20	
32's in 1-lb. cartons	lb.	—	*Haarlem Oil	gross	5.90	6.10	
Cases of 100 blocks	lb.	—	Hexamethylenetetramine	lb.	—	.60	
*Japan, refined, 2½-lb. slabs	lb.	.88	Hops, N. Y., 1916, prime	lb.	.38	.40	
Monobromated	lb.	2.50	Pacific Coast, 1916, prime	lb.	.11	.12	
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	.95	Hydrogen Peroxide	—	—	—	
Powdered	lb.	1.20	4-oz. bottles	gross	—	6.50	
Russian	lb.	3.75	10-oz. bottles	gross	—	10.25	
Powdered	lb.	4.00	Pint bottles	gross	—	18.00	
Carbon Dioxide, bulk	lb.	.06	Hydroquinone	lb.	2.00	2.10	
Calcium Oxalate	lb.	.60	*Ichthyol	lb.	14.25	17.00	
Chalk, preo. light, English	lb.	.044	Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	3.50	3.55	
Heavy	lb.	.0344	Iodoform, Powdered	lb.	4.25	4.30	
Chloral Hydrate	lb.	1.24	Crystals	lb.	—	5.50	
Charcoal Willow, powdered	lb.	.054	ron Hypophosphite	lb.	1.55	1.70	
Wood, pow'd	lb.	.06	Iodide	lb.	—	3.30	
Chloride liquid	lb.	.15	Perchloride	lb.	.17	.22	
Chloroforin	lb.	.59	Sub-sulphite	lb.	.18	.22	
Chrysarobin	lb.	6.30	Isinglass, American	lb.	.74	.82	
Sulphate	lb.	.55	Russian	lb.	3.70	3.80	
Chinchondine, Alk.	lb.	.53	Kamala, U. S. P.	lb.	1.70	1.80	
Sulphate	lb.	.55	Kaolin	lb.	.02	.03	
Cinchonine, Alk. crystals	oz.	.51	Kola Nuts, West Indian	lb.	.14	.15	
Sulphate	lb.	.35	Landolin, hydrous, cans	lb.	.32	.37	
Cinnabar	lb.	—	Anhydrous, cans	lb.	.50	.55	
Civet	lb.	2.05	Lead Carbonate, med.	lb.	.45	.50	
Cobalt, pow'd. (Fly Poison)	lb.	.42	Chloride	lb.	.55	.60	
Oleate	lb.	.82	Iodide, U. S. P.	lb.	—	2.50	
*Cocaine, Alkaloid	lb.	—	Licorice, Mass. Syrian	lb.	.23	.24	
Hydrochloride, bulk	lb.	—	*Sticks, bbls., Corigliano	lb.	.35	.39	
*Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.31	Lithium Benzoate	lb.	8.00	8.25	
Boxes	lb.	.38	Carbonate	lb.	1.25	1.28	
Cases, fingers	lb.	.39	Salicylate	lb.	4.00	4.40	
Codeine, alk. ½-oz. vials	oz.	—	Lupulin, U. S. P.	lb.	2.45	2.90	
Acetate, ½-oz. vials	oz.	—	*Lycopodium, U. S. P.	lb.	1.20	1.27	
Phosphate, ½-oz. vials	oz.	—	Magnesium Carbonate, kegs	lb.	.21	.24	
Sulphate, ½-oz. vials	oz.	—	Glycerophosphate	lb.	4.50	4.55	
Collodion, U. S. P.	lb.	.33	Hypophosphite	lb.	1.65	1.75	
Flexible, U. S. P.	lb.	.38	Iodide	lb.	—	4.30	
Colocynth, Trieste, whole	lb.	.25	Oxide, Tech, bbls. or kegs	lb.	.20	.21	
Powdered	lb.	.30	Peroxide	lb.	—	—	
Pulp, U. S. P.	lb.	.59	Salicylate	lb.	.75	.85	
*Spanish Apples	lb.	.57	*Sulphate, Epsom Salts	—	—	—	
Copper Chloride, pure cryst.	lb.	.55	Domestic, in bbls.	100 lbs.	3.60	3.65	
Oleate, powdered	lb.	—	*U. S. P.	100 lbs.	4.00	4.20	
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury.	lb.	—	Manganese Glycerophos.	lb.	—	—	
Cotton Solublate	lb.	.79	Hypophosphite	lb.	1.60	1.75	
*Coumarin, refined	lb.	16.00	Iodide	lb.	—	4.30	
Cream of Tartar, cryst. U. S. P.	lb.	—	Peroxide	lb.	—	—	
Powdered, 99 p. c.	lb.	—	Sulphate	lb.	.70	.75	
Creosote, Beechwood	lb.	1.80	Manna, large flake	lb.	.45	.50	
French	lb.	7.45	Small flake	lb.	1.05	1.15	
Carbonate	lb.	8.40	Sorts	lb.	.73	.74	
Cresol, U. S. P.	gal.	.20	Menthol, Japanese	lb.	.35	.40	
Balsam of Gilead Buds	lb.	.24	*Recryst.	lb.	3.10	3.15	
*Barium Carb. prec.	lb.	.25	Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.	ea.	3.90	5.00	
Caustic Hydrate, C. P.	lb.	—	Bisulphate	lb.	—	11.00	
*Chlorate	lb.	.55	Blue Mass	lb.	—	1.50	
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	—	Powdered	lb.	—	.80	
*St. Thomas	gal.	2.85	Blue Ointment, 30 p. c.	lb.	—	.81	
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of	almonds)	—	50 p. c.	lb.	—	1.13	
Benzine, steel bbls.	gal.	—	Calomel, American	lb.	—	1.91	
Wood bbls.	gal.	—	Corrosive Sublimate	cryst. lb.	—	1.76	
Benzol, See Coal Tar Crudes.	—	—	Powder, Granular	lb.	—	1.71	
Benzonaphthol	lb.	16.00	Iodide, green	lb.	—	3.70	
Berberine Sulphate	oz.	1.80	Red	lb.	—	3.80	
Beta Naphthol resublimed	lb.	1.75	Yellow	lb.	—	3.70	
Bismuth, Citrate U. S. P.	lb.	—	Red Precipitate	lb.	—	2.10	
Salicylate	lb.	—	Powder	lb.	—	2.20	
Subcarbonate, U. S. P.	lb.	—	White Precipitate	lb.	—	2.20	
Subgalate	lb.	—	Powder	lb.	—	2.25	
Nominal.	—	—	*Nominal.	—	—	—	

## Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Methylene Blue .....	lb. 12.00	-13.85
Milk, powdered .....	lb. .15	- .17½
Mirbane Oil, refined, drums	lb. .18	- .21
Mirbane, Acet. ½-oz. v. 1-oz.		
Hydrochlor. ½-oz.v.1-oz. box oz.	-	-10.10
Sulphate, 5-oz. cans .....	oz. 9.80	
1-oz. vials .....	oz. 9.85	
½-oz. vials, 2½-oz. boxes oz.	-	-10.05
½-oz. vials, 1-oz. boxes .....	oz. -	-10.10
Diacetil, Alk., ½-oz. v. ....	14.90	-15.10
Hydrochloride, ½-oz. v. ....	13.50	-13.65
Ethyl, Hydrochloride, ½-oz. v. ....	oz. -	-15.25
*Moss, Iceland .....	lb. .40	- .45
Irish .....	lb. .10	- .11
Musk, pods, Cab. ....	oz. 10.00	-10.50
Tonquin .....	oz. 18.00	-18.25
Grain, Cab .....	oz. 16.00	-16.75
Tonquin .....	oz. 29.00	-30.00
Druggists .....	oz. 27.00	-28.00
Synthetic .....	lb. 11.50	-12.75
Naphthalene, flake .....	lb. .10	- .11
Balls .....	lb. .13	- .14
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate .....	lb. .18	- .19
Sulphate .....	lb. .22	- .23
Nux Vomica, whole .....	lb. 12½	- .13
Powdered .....	lb. .14	- .14½
*Opium, cases .....	lb. 25.00	-30.00
*Jobbing lots .....	lb. -	-30.00
*Granular .....	lb. 25.00	-30.00
*Powdered U. S. P. ....	lb. 25.00	-30.00
Orthoform .....	oz. 1.35	-1.40
Oxgall, pur. U. S. P. ....	lb. 1.50	-1.55
Papain .....	lb. 3.55	-3.95
Paraffin White Oil, U. S. P. gal. ....	2.50	-2.90
Paris Green, kegs .....	lb. .34	- .35
Petrolatum, light amber bbls. ....	lb. .04½	- .04½
Cream .....	lb. .06½	- .06½
Lily white .....	lb. .09	- .09½
Snow white .....	lb. .12	- .12½
Phenolphthalein .....	lb. 15.70	-16.00
Phosphorus, yellow .....	lb. .80	- .85
Red .....	lb. .99	-1.00
*Pilocarpine .....	oz. 18.10	-19.75
Piperidine .....	oz. .85	- .90
Piperin .....	oz. .55	- .60
Podophyllin, U. S. P. ....	lb. 2.70	-2.85
Poppy Heads .....	lb. .75	- .76
Potassium acetate .....	oz. 1.26	-1.27
Bicarb .....	lb. 1.30	-1.40
Bisulphate C. P. ....	lb. .45	- .45
Bromide, (bulk, gran.) .....	lb. .75	- .85
Citrate, bulk .....	lb. -	-1.00
Glycerophosphate, bulk .....	oz. 1.45	-1.54
Hypophosphite, bulk .....	oz. 1.65	-1.70
Iodide, bulk .....	lb. 2.90	-2.95
Lactophosphate .....	oz. -	-2.5
*Permanganate .....	lb. 3.55	-3.85
Salicylate .....	lb. 3.00	-3.25
Sulphate, pure C. P. ....	lb. .50	- .60
Tartrate, powdered .....	lb. .60	- .75
Quinine chips .....	lb. .75	- .85
Quinine, Sulph. 100 oz tins. ....	oz. -	- .06½
50-oz. tins .....	oz. -	- .75½
25-oz. tins .....	oz. -	- .76
5-oz. tins .....	oz. -	- .77
1-oz. tins .....	oz. -	- .82
*Second hands .....	oz. .75	- .78
*Amsterdam .....	oz. .75	- .77
*German .....	oz. .75	- .77
*Java .....	oz. .75	- .78
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins oz. ....	oz. -	- .80
Sulphate, tins .....	oz. -	- .40
Resorcin crystals, U. S. P. gal. ....	16.00	-17.60
Rochelle Salt, crystals bbls. ....	lb. -	- .38
Powdered, bbls. ....	lb. -	- .37½
Rose Water, triple dist. dem. lb. ....	6.00	-6.20
Rotten stone, pow'd, bbls. ....	lb. .03	- .04
Saccharin .....	lb. 19.50	-19.75
Safrol .....	lb. -	- .75
Salicin, bulk .....	lb. 16.00	-17.00
Salol, bulk, U. S. P. ....	lb. -	-1.50
Sandalwood Ground .....	lb. .18	- .19
Santonin, cryst. bulk .....	lb. .20	- .22
Powdered .....	lb. 35.90	-37.25
Scammony, resin .....	lb. 36.90	-37.90
Powdered .....	lb. 2.50	-2.80
Seiditz Mixture, bbls. ....	lb. 2.70	-3.00
Silver Nitrate, 500-oz. lots .....	oz. -	-4.6½
Sticks (Lunar Caustic) .....	oz. .40	- .41
Oxide .....	oz. .96	-1.00
*Soap, Castile, white, pure. ....	lb. .25	- .27
Marsailles, white .....	lb. .16	- .17
Green, pure .....	lb. .15½	- .16
Ordinary .....	lb. .10	-10½
Powdered .....	lb. .27	- .35
*Nominal .....	lb. -	- .35
Soap, Castile, Mottled, pure lb. ....	oz. -	- .13½
Ordinary .....	lb. .10	-10½
Sodium, Acetate .....	lb. .11½	- .12
Cacodylate .....	oz. 1.90	-2.00
Citrate, crystals .....	lb. -	- .64
Granular U. S. P. ....	lb. .70	- .72
Benzoate, granulated, U.S.P. ....	lb. .20	-7.45
Bicarb, English .....	lb. -	- .02½
*Amer. f.o.b. works .....	lb. .02	- .03½
Bromide, bulk .....	lb. -	- .45
Glycerophosphate, crystals lb. ....	2.55	-2.60
Hypophosphite .....	lb. .92	- .95
Iodide .....	lb. 3.40	-3.45
Phosphate, U. S. P. ....	lb. -	-1.07
Recrystallized .....	lb. .09	- .12
Dried .....	lb. .20	- .28
Salicylate bulk, U. S. P. ....	lb. -	- .85
Sulph. (Glauber's Salt) 100 lb. ....	lb. .60	- .70
Tungstate .....	lb. -	-1.50
Spermaceti .....	lb. 23½	-26
Spirit Ammonia, U. S. P. ....	lb. .43	- .52
Ether Comp. ....	lb. .46	- .50
Nitrous Ether, U. S. P. ....	lb. .47	- .65
Starch, Corn, Pearl, bags.cwt. ....	lb. -	-4.45
Potato, granulated .....	lb. .13	- .14
*Storax, liquid, cases .....	lb. 6.75	-7.00
Strontium Acetate .....	lb. -	-1.25
Bromide, crystals .....	lb. -	- .70
Iodide .....	lb. 2.75	-2.80
Nitrate .....	lb. .29	- .40
Salicylate, U. S. P. ....	lb. 2.70	-3.00
Acetate .....	oz. 1.45	-1.55
Nitrate .....	oz. 1.40	-1.45
Sulphate, crystals, bulk .....	oz. 1.10	-1.20
Sugar of Milk, powdered .....	lb. .36	- .37
Sulphonal, 100 oz. lots .....	oz. 1.25	-1.50
Sulphonmethane, U. S. P. ....	lb. 15.00	-16.00
Sulphur bbls. roll .....	lb. 13.50	-14.50
Flour .....	lb. 2.70	-3.00
Flowers .....	lb. 285	-3.00
Precipitated (Lac) .....	lb. .30	- .35
Washed .....	lb. .08	- .10
Tamarinds, bbls. ....	lb. .08	- .09
Kegs .....	per kg 3.00	-5.50
Tar, Barbadoes .....	gal. .30	- .35
North Carolina, 1 pt. ....	doz. -	- .85
Tartar Emetic, U. S. P. ....	lb. .60	- .62
Casks .....	lb. .54	- .55
Terpin Hydrate .....	lb. .54	- .60
Terpineol .....	lb. .75	- .90
Thymol, crystals .....	lb. 17.00	-17.75
Iodide .....	lb. 15.00	-16.00
Tin, crystals .....	lb. .35½	- .36
Bichloride .....	lb. 17½	-18
Oxide .....	lb. .59	- .59½
Toluol See Coal Tar Crudes. ....	lb. -	-
Turpentine, Venice, True. ....	lb. 3.45	-3.50
Artificial .....	lb. 11½	-12
Spirits, see Naval Stores. ....	lb. -	-
Vanillin .....	oz. .56	- .57
Witch Hazel Ext., dble dist. ....	oz. -	-
Gran. ....	gal. .53	- .56
Med. ....	lb. .30	- .33
Zinc Carbonate .....	lb. .25	- .26
Chloride .....	lb. .14½	- .16
Iodide .....	lb. -	-3.25
Metallic, C. P. ....	lb. .45	- .57
Oxide .....	lb. 10½	-11½
Permanganate .....	lb. 4.75	-5.00
Salicylate C. P. ....	lb. .15	- .18
Sulphate .....	lb. .05	- .06
Acetic, U. S. P., 56 p.c. ....	lb. .08	- .09
Glacial, 99 p.c. carboys .....	lb. .28	- .32
Benzoin, from gum .....	lb. -	-7.50
ex. Toluol .....	lb. 8.00	-8.25
Boric, cryst. bbls. ....	lb. 1.334	-1.334
Powdered, bbls. ....	lb. 1.334	-1.334
Butyric, Tech. 60 p.c. ....	lb. 1.45	-1.50
Camphor .....	lb. 4.35	-4.45
Carbolic, cryst. U. S. P. drs. ....	lb. .46	- .48
1-lb. bottles .....	lb. .53	- .54
5-lb. bottles .....	lb. .51	- .52
50 to 100-lb. tins .....	lb. 4.7½	-4.8
Cinnamic .....	lb. 5.00	-5.20
Chrysophanic .....	lb. 6.20	-6.35
Acids .....	oz. -	-
Citric crystals, bbls. ....	lb. -	- .75
Powder .....	lb. -	- .72½
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c. ....	gal. .75	- .80
Chromic, 85 p.c. ....	lb. 1.26	-1.50
German .....	lb. -	-
Formic, 75 p.c. ....	lb. .35	- .40
Gallic, U. S. P., bulk .....	lb. 1.31	-1.33
Glycerophosphoric .....	lb. 3.45	-5.00
Hydriodic, sp. g. 1,150 ....	lb. .22	- .29
Hydrobromic, Conc. ....	lb. 2.40	-2.45
Hydrocyanic, U. S. P. ....	lb. .35	- .40
Dilute 3 p.c. ....	lb. .20	- .25
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c. ....	lb. 1.50	-1.60
U.S.P., 10 p.c. ....	lb. .40	- .45
Lactic, U. S. P., 75 p.c. ....	lb. 3.40	-3.45
Molybdic, C.P. ....	lb. 6.90	-7.40
Muriatic, C. P. ....	lb. .06	- .07
Nitric, C. P. ....	lb. .07	- .08
Nitro Muriatic .....	lb. .18	- .21
Oleic, purified .....	lb. .30	- .35
Oxalic, cryst., bbls. ....	lb. .45	- .46
Picric, kegs .....	lb. .80	-1.10
Phosphoric, U. S. P. ....	lb. .32	- .35
Pyrogallic, resublimed .....	lb. 3.15	-3.25
Crystals, bottles .....	lb. 2.95	-3.15
Pyrogallous, purified .....	lb. .05	- .06
Crude .....	gal. .24	- .29
Salicylic bulk U. S. P. ....	lb. .80	- .85
Stearic .....	lb. .14	- .15
Sulphuric, C.P. ....	lb. .05	- .07
Sulphurous .....	lb. .03	- .05
Tannic, U. S. P., bulk .....	lb. .95	-1.00
Tartaric Crystals, U. S. P. ....	lb. .76	- .82
Powdered, U. S. P. ....	lb. .75	- .75
Essential Oils .....	lb. -	-
Almond, bitter .....	lb. 13.00	-14.00
Artificial .....	lb. 4.50	-5.00
*Amber, crude .....	lb. 1.25	-1.35
Rectified .....	lb. 1.45	-1.50
Bay .....	lb. 2.30	-2.40
*Bergamot .....	lb. 1.05	-1.15
*Bergamot, synthetic .....	lb. 3.45	-3.50
Bois de Rose .....	lb. 3.70	-3.90
Cade .....	lb. .75	- .90
Cajuput, bottle, Native, cs. ....	lb. .82	- .90
Camphor, heavy gravity .....	lb. .12	- .14
Japanese, white .....	lb. .18	- .20
Caraway .....	lb. 5.50	-6.00
Cassia, 75-80 p.c. tech. ....	lb. 1.20	-1.25
Lead Free .....	lb. 1.30	-1.35
Cedar Leaf .....	lb. .39	- .35
Cedar Wood .....	lb. .16	- .18
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy .....	lb. 20.00	-22.00
Citronella, Ceylon, drums .....	lb. .54	- .56
Java .....	lb. .95	-1.00
Cloves, cans .....	lb. 1.50	-1.55
Bottles .....	lb. 1.52½	-1.57
Copiba .....	lb. 1.10	-1.15
Coriander .....	lb. 11.50	-14.00
Cubeb .....	lb. 5.25	-5.50
Cumin .....	lb. 4.50	-5.00
Erigeron .....	lb. 1.20	-1.30
Eucalyptus, Australian California .....	lb. .70	- .75
Fennel, sweet .....	lb. .67	- .70
Geranium, African rose .....	lb. 4.25	-4.75
Bourbon .....	lb. 4.00	-4.25
*Turkish .....	lb. 3.50	-3.75
Ginger .....	lb. 8.00	-8.50
Gingergrass .....	lb. 2.00	-2.35
Hemlock .....	lb. .90	-1.00
Juniper Berries, rect. Twice rect. ....	lb. 15.00	-15.50
Wood .....	lb. 17.00	-18.00
Lavender flowers .....	lb. 4.40	-4.50
Spike .....	lb. 1.20	-1.40
Garden .....	lb. .62	- .70
Lemon, U. S. P. (Hesperides) .....	lb. 1.15	-1.30
Lemongrass .....	lb. 1.05	-1.10
Limes, distilled .....	lb. 2.60	-3.00
Linaloe .....	lb. 2.90	-3.10
Mace, distilled .....	lb. 1.30	-1.40
*Malefic .....	lb. 12.50	-14.00
Mustard, natural .....	lb. .23	- .26
*Artificial .....	lb. .23	- .26
Neroli, bigarade .....	lb. 45.00	-60.00
Petale .....	lb. -	-
Artificial .....	lb. 18.00	-24.00
Nutmeg .....	lb. 1.30	-1.35
Orange, bitter, W. Indian .....	lb. -	-2.50
Sweet, W. Indian .....	lb. 2.35	-2.50
Italian, sweet .....	lb. 2.75	-3.00
*Nominal .....	lb. -	-

## Acids

## Drugs &amp; Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Origanum	lb. .22	— .50	Simaruba	lb. .19	— .21	Henna	lb. .11	— .12
*Patchouli	lb. 18.00	— 20.00	Soap, whole	lb. .08	— .08½	Horehound	lb. .18	— .22
Pennyroyal, American	lb. 1.75	— 1.85	Cut	lb. .15	— .15½	Jaborandi	lb. .23	— .27
Imported	lb. 1.25	— 1.45	Crushed	lb. .09½	— .10	Laurel	lb. .83½	— .08½
Peppermint, bulk, tins	lb. 2.20	— 2.25	Tonga	lb. .35	— .40	Life Everlasting	lb. .06	— .07
Petit Grain, So. American	lb. 3.10	— 3.50	Wahoo of Root	lb. .30	— .32	Liverwort	lb. .60	— .70
French	lb. 6.05	— 6.50	Tree	lb. .15	— .16	Lobelia	lb. .08	— .09
Pimento	lb. 1.95	— 2.20	Willow, Black	lb. .07½	— .09½	Lovage	lb. .29	— .34
*Pine Needles	lb. 1.45	— 1.55	White	lb. .11	— 1.4½	Matico	lb. .26	— .29
Rose, natural	oz. 2.80	— 2.95	White Pine	lb. .07	— .08	*Marjoram, German	lb. —	— .50
Synthetic	oz. .75	— .80	White Poplar	lb. .04	— .04½	French	lb. .29	— .29½
*Rosemary, French	lb. .40	— .42	Wild Cherry	lb. .07	— .08	Pennyroyal	lb. .05½	— .06
Saffol	lb. 12.25	— 12.60	Witch Hazel	lb. .04	— .05	Pichi	lb. .09½	— .11
Sandalwood, East Indian	lb. 5.05	— 5.25			Prince's Pine	lb. .08	— .10	
We Indian	lb. .70	— .80			Plantain	lb. .10½	— .11	
Sassafras, natural	lb. .28	— .30			*Pulsatilla	lb. 7.40	— 7.50	
Artificial	lb. 5.95	— 6.50			Queen of the Meadow	lb. .08	— .09	
Savin	lb. 1.85	— 2.00			Rose, red	lb. 1.40	— 1.50	
Spearmint	lb. .90	— 1.00			Rosemary	lb. .21	— .22	
Spruce	lb. 2.25	— 2.35			Rue	lb. .41	— .51	
Tansy	lb. 1.30	— 1.50			*Sage, stemless, Austrian	lb. —	— .60	
Thyme, red, French	lb. 1.50	— 1.60			*Grinding	lb. .55	— .60	
White, French	lb. 2.45	— 3.00			Greek	lb. .07½	— .08	
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb. —	— 4.00			Spanish	lb. .10½	— 1.04	
Heavy	lb. 3.90	— 4.20			*Savory	lb. .16	— 1.6½	
Wintergreen leaves, true	lb. 2.50	— 2.70			Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb. .75	— .80	
Birch, Sweet	lb. .80	— .90			Half leaf	lb. .64	— .70	
Synthetic, U. S. P.	lb. 4.50	— 4.75			Siftings	lb. .41	— .42	
Wormseed	lb. 3.00	— 3.25			Powdered	lb. .39	— .40	
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb. 12.00	— 23.00			Tinnevelly	lb. .14	— .21	
Manila	lb. 30.00	— 40.00			Pods	lb. .20	— .22	
Artificial	lb. 14.00	— 24.00			Squaw Vine	lb. .13½	— .15	
					Skullcap	lb. .15	— .17	
					Spearmint, American	lb. .20	— .22	
					Stramonium	lb. .23	— .25	
					Tansy	lb. .09	— .11	
					Thyme	lb. .11	— 1.14	
					Uva Ursi	lb. .05	— .06	
					Water Pepper	lb. .07	— .08	
					Witch Hazel	lb. .07½	— .08	
					Wintergreen	lb. .07	— .08	
					Wormwood	lb. .23	— .25	
					Yerba Santa	lb. .08	— .08½	

## OLEORESINS

Aspidium (Maleferm)	lb. 10.85	— 11.00
Capicium	lb. 5.50	— 5.75
Cubeb	lb. 4.00	— 6.00
Ginger	lb. 4.25	— 4.65
*Lupulin	lb. —	— —
*Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb. —	— —
Pepper	lb. 5.00	— 5.50
Mullein (so-called)	lb. 1.75	— 2.00
Orris	lb. 15.00	— 25.00

## Crude Drugs

## BALSAMS

Copaiha, Para	lb. .50	— .52
South American	lb. .76	— .79
Fir, Canada	gal. 5.50	— 6.25
(Oregon	gal. 1.00	— 1.05
Peru	lb. 3.70	— 3.75
Tolu	lb. .37	— .40

## BARKS

Angostura	lb. .65	— .75
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb. .18	— .20
Blackhawk, of Root	lb. .14	— .15
Tree	lb. .10	— .11
Buckthorn	lb. .20	— .24
Calisaya	lb. .18	— .22
Cascara, Sagrada	lb. .12	— .13
Cascara, quills	lb. .25	— .26
Siftings	lb. .12	— .14
Chestnut	lb. .06	— .07
Cinchona, red, quills	lb. .35	— .40
Broken	lb. .30	— .35
"Yellow" quills"	lb. .37	— .39
Broken	lb. .32	— .34
Loxa, pale, bs.	lb. .26	— .27
Powdered, boxes	lb. .19	— .20
*Maracaibo, yellow, powd.	lb. .35	— .38
Condurango	lb. .11½	— 1.2½
Cotton Root	lb. .09	— .10
Cramp	lb. .20	— .21
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb. .05½	— .07
Elm, grinding	lb. .08	— .09
Select, bds.	lb. .16	— .18
Ordinary	lb. .10	— .11
Hemlock	lb. .07	— .08
Lemon Peel	lb. .04	— .06
Mezereon	lb. .27	— .30
Oak, red	lb. .08	— .10
White	lb. .03	— .05
Orange Peel, bitter	lb. .04½	— .05½
Sweet	lb. .13½	— 1.4½
Triestate	lb. .12	— .13
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb. .12	— .13
Northern	lb. .12	— .13
Pomegranate	lb. .25	— .26
of Fruit	lb. .30	— .32
Querachro	lb. .50	— 50½
Sassafras, ordinary	lb. .07	— .12
Select	lb. .15	— .16

\*Nominal.

## LEAVES AND HERBS

*Aconite, German	lb. .28	— .32
Balmony	lb. .08	— .09
Bay, true	lb. 1.00	— 1.04
Belladonna	lb. 1.55	— 1.65
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb. .05½	— .07
Buchu, short	lb. 1.30	— 1.35
Long	lb. 1.35	— 1.40
Cannabis, true imported	lb. 2.50	— 2.60
American	lb. .78	— .87
Catnip	lb. .05	— .09
Chestnut	lb. .60	— .65
Chiretta	lb. .36	— .38
Coca, Huancu	lb. .37	— .40
Truxillo	lb. .34	— .40
Coltsfoot	lb. .30½	— .31
Conium	lb. .20	— .20½
Corn Silk	lb. .08	— .10
Damiana	lb. .14	— .16
Dandelion	lb. .18	— .19
Deer Tongue	lb. .08	— .09
Digitalis, Domestic	lb. .50	— .65
Imported	lb. .70	— .75
Eucalyptus	lb. .07	— .08
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb. .19	— .20
Grindelia Robusta	lb. .07	— .08
"Henbane, German	lb. 4.45	— 4.90
*Russian	lb. 4.70	— 4.90
Nominal.	lb. —	—

\*Nominal.

## Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	1.85	—	1.95
Powdered	lb.	2.20	—	2.25
Rio	lb.	3.00	—	3.20
Jalap, whole	lb.	.12	—	12½
Powdered	lb.	.17	—	.18
Kava Kava	lb.	.18½	—	.19
Lady Slipper	lb.	.55	—	.60
Licorice, Russian, cut	lb.	.65	—	1.00
Powdered	lb.	.21	—	.23
Spanish natural, bales	lb.	.16	—	.17
Selected	lb.	.25	—	.26
Lovage, Am.	lb.	.50	—	.54
Manaca	lb.	.21	—	.23
Mandrake	lb.	.06½	—	.07½
Musk, Russian	lb.	3.00	—	3.20
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.14	—	.16
Verona	lb.	.12	—	13½
Finger	lb.	1.67	—	1.75
Pareira Brava	lb.	.42	—	.44
Pellitory	lb.	.35	—	.47
Pink, true	lb.	.31	—	.34
Pleurisy	lb.	.20	—	.21
Poke	lb.	.04	—	04½
Rhatany	lb.	.14	—	.15
Rhubarb Shensi	lb.	.44	—	.50
Cuts	lb.	.19	—	.81
High Dried	lb.	.38	—	.40
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.19	—	.65
Mexican	lb.	.63	—	.65
Seneca, Northern	lb.	.30	—	.33
Serpentaria	lb.	.65	—	.68
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.09½	—	11½
*Snake, Black	lb.	.35	—	.40
Canada, natural	lb.	.29	—	.32
Stripped	lb.	.40	—	.45
Spikenard	lb.	.18	—	.19
Squaw Vine	lb.	.13½	—	.14
Squill, white	lb.	.12	—	.13
Stillingia	lb.	.05	—	.06
Stone	lb.	.27	—	.28
Unicorn false (helonias)	lb.	.17	—	.18
True (Aletris)	lb.	.17	—	.18
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	.64	—	.69
*English	lb.	.75	—	.80
*German	lb.	.80	—	.85
Japanese	lb.	.40	—	.42
Yellow Dock	lb.	.13	—	.15
Domestic	lb.	—	—	—
Yellow Parilla	lb.	.08	—	.10
<b>SEEDS</b>				
*Anise, Levant	lb.	.29	—	.32
Russian	lb.	.26	—	.27
Spanish	lb.	.27	—	.28
Star	lb.	.28	—	28½
Mexican	lb.	.24	—	24½
Canary, Spanish	lb.	.06	—	.06½
Dutch	lb.	.05½	—	.06
Smyrna	lb.	.07½	—	.08
South American	lb.	.05½	—	.06
Caraway	lb.	.61	—	.62
Cardamoms, bleached	lb.	.75	—	1.00
Ceylon, green	lb.	—	—	.43
Decorticated	lb.	.62	—	62½
Celery	lb.	.22	—	22½
Colchicum	lb.	2.69	—	3.05
Conium	lb.	.50	—	.55
Coriander, Natural	lb.	.20	—	.21
Bleached domestic	lb.	.21	—	.22
Cumin, Levant	lb.	.19½	—	19¾
Malta	lb.	.19½	—	20
Mogador	lb.	.21	—	21½
Morocco	lb.	.20	—	20½
Dill	lb.	.19	—	.20
Fennel, French	lb.	.18	—	.19
*German	lb.	.20	—	.21
*Roumanian, small	lb.	.19	—	.20
Flax, whole	per bbl.	13.00	—	13.25
Ground	lb.	.06	—	.07
Foenugreek	lb.	.11½	—	.12
Domestic	lb.	.09	—	.09½
*Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.05	—	.05½
*Russian	lb.	.08	—	.08½
Hembane	lb.	.31	—	.33
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.08	—	09½
Larkspur	lb.	.21	—	.22
Lobelia	lb.	.23	—	.25
Millet, natural	lb.	.25	—	.33
*Hulled	lb.	.08	—	.08½
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	14½	—	.15
Bombay	lb.	.10½	—	.11
California, brown	lb.	.14	—	14½
Chinese	lb.	.07½	—	07½
Dutch	lb.	.14	—	14½
English, yellow	lb.	.14	—	14½
*German, yellow	lb.	.14	—	14½
Sicily, brown	lb.	.14½	—	.15
Parsley	lb.	.16½	—	18½
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.72	—	.75
*Russian	lb.	—	—	—
*Turkish	lb.	—	—	—
Pumpkin	lb.	.11½	—	.12
Quince, select	lb.	.85	—	1.00
*Nominal.	lb.	—	—	—
<b>Rape, English</b>				
Japanese	lb.	.07½	—	.08
Stabilla (whole)	lb.	.23	—	.24
Stavesacre	lb.	.29	—	.31
Stramonium	lb.	.15½	—	17½
*Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	2.30	—	2.40
Kombe	lb.	3.90	—	3.95
Sunflower, large	lb.	.04½	—	.05
Small	lb.	.04	—	.04½
Turmeric, Aleppy	lb.	—	—	.09½
China	lb.	.06½	—	.06½
Madras	lb.	—	—	.08½
Worm, American	lb.	.07	—	.07½
Levant	lb.	.67	—	.68
<b>GUMS</b>				
Aloes, Barbadoes	lb.	1.00	—	1.05
Cape	lb.	.09½	—	.09½
Curacao, cases	lb.	.09	—	.10
Socotrine, lump	lb.	.34	—	.37
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	.23	—	.24
Powdered	lb.	.55	—	.59
Arabic, firsts	lb.	.45	—	.50
Seconds	lb.	.39	—	.40
Sorts Amber	lb.	.18	—	.19
Powdered	lb.	.22	—	.35
Asafoetida, whole U. S. P.	lb.	1.30	—	1.35
Powdered, U. S. P.	lb.	1.45	—	1.60
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	—	—	.130
Sumatra	lb.	.30	—	.34
*Catechu	lb.	.25	—	.30
Chicle, Mexican	lb.	.58	—	.62
Euphorbium	lb.	.20	—	.22
Powd red	lb.	.25	—	.29
Galbanum	lb.	.92	—	.98
Gamboge	lb.	2.35	—	2.45
Guaiac	lb.	.24	—	.30
Hemlock	lb.	.85	—	.95
Kino	lb.	.50	—	.55
Locust	lb.	.28	—	.30
Mastic	lb.	.60	—	.61
Myrrh, select	lb.	.30	—	.35
Sorts	lb.	.28	—	.30
Siftings	lb.	.28	—	.30
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	11½	—	12½
Tears	lb.	.17	—	17½
Sandarac	lb.	.39	—	.41
Senegal, picked	lb.	.26	—	.30
Sorts	lb.	18½	—	24
Spruce	lb.	.64	—	.90
Thus, per bbl.	—	280-lbs.	—	10.00
Tragacanth, Aleppo, first	lb.	2.40	—	2.50
Seconds	lb.	1.92	—	2.02
Thirds	lb.	1.64	—	1.80
*Turkey, firsts	lb.	—	—	2.80
Seconds	lb.	2.20	—	2.25
*Thirds	lb.	1.95	—	2.00
<b>WAXES</b>				
Bayberry	lb.	.28	—	.29
Bees, white	lb.	.51	—	.54
Yellow crude	lb.	42½	—	43½
Yellow refined	lb.	.44½	—	.45½
Candelilla	lb.	.21	—	.23
Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	.50	—	.51
No. 1	lb.	.50	—	.51
No. 2	lb.	.43	—	.44
No. 3	lb.	.34	—	.35
*Ceresin Yellow	lb.	.16	—	.18
*White	lb.	.22	—	.25
Japan	lb.	.15	—	.16
Montan, crude	lb.	.35	—	.40
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.60	—	.68
Green	lb.	.89	—	.90
*Refined, white	lb.	.80	—	.85
*Refined, yellow	lb.	.65	—	.70
Domestic	lb.	.34	—	.35
Paraffin, refined, domestic	lb.	.06	—	.12
Foreign	lb.	.11	—	.14
*Nominal.	lb.	—	—	—
<b>Heavy Chemicals</b>				
Acetic acid 28 p.c.	lb.	.05	—	.05½
56 p.c.	lb.	.09½	—	.10
70 p.c.	lb.	.11½	—	.12
80 p.c.	lb.	.14	—	.15
Glacial	lb.	.28	—	.32
Alkali, 48 p.c., bgs, works	100-lbs.	—	—	—
Light, 58 p.c., in bags, f.o.b. works	100-lbs.	—	—	—
Alum, ammonia, lump	lb.	.04	—	.04½
Ground	lb.	.04½	—	.04½
Powdered	lb.	.04½	—	.05
Alum chrome	lb.	.17½	—	.17½
Potash, lump	lb.	.06	—	.06½
Ground	lb.	.06½	—	.07½
Powdered	lb.	.06½	—	.07½
Alum, Soda, Ground	100-lbs.	—	—	6.38
Alum, Soda, Ground, liq.	lb.	.04½	—	.05
Aluminum chloride, liq.	lb.	—	—	—
Sulph, high grade	lb.	.03½	—	.04½
Low grade	lb.	.03½	—	.04½
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	—	—	.25
Ammonia Water, 26 deg., car	lb.	.06	—	.06½
20 deg., carboys	lb.	—	—	.05
18 deg., carboys	lb.	—	—	.04½
16 deg., carboys	lb.	—	—	.04
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	.19	—	.21
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.11	—	.12
Granulated, white	lb.	—	—	—
Lump	lb.	—	—	—
Sulphate, foreign	100-lbs.	—	—	—
Domestic	100-lbs.	—	—	.05
Antimony Salts, 75 p.c.	lb.	—	—	.05½
65 p.c.	lb.	—	—	—
47 p.c.	lb.	—	—	—
Blanc Fixe	lb.	—	—	.04½
Bamboo, chloride	ton	95.00	—	100.00
Dioxide	lb.	.28	—	.30
Nitrate	lb.	.11½	—	.12½
Barytes, floated, white	ton	30.00	—	35.00
Off color	ton	14.00	—	18.00
Bleaching powder	35 p.c.	—	—	.05½
Calcium	45 p.c.	4.50	—	4.53
Carbide	ton	70.00	—	73.00
Carbonate, solid, f. o. b. N. Y.	ton	—	—	—
Granulated, f. o. b. N. Y.	ton	30.00	—	34.00
Gran, second hands	ton	40.00	—	45.00
Sulphate	lb.	.10	—	.12½
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.18	—	.18½
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.33	—	.35
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.40	—	.42
Powdered	lb.	.40	—	.42
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.09½	—	.09½
Refined	lb.	.09½	—	.09½
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c. in bbls.	lb.	—	—	.05
48 p.c. in carboys	lb.	—	—	.09
52 p.c. in carboys	lb.	—	—	.10
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	.12½	—	.12½
White, cryst.	lb.	.14	—	.14½
Broken Cakes	lb.	.13½	—	.13½
Granulated	lb.	.13½	—	.13½
Arsenate, powdered	lb.	.22	—	.24
Paste	lb.	.10	—	.12
Nitrate	lb.	.15	—	.16
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd.	lb.	.09½	—	.09½
Red, American	lb.	—	—	.10½
Foreign	lb.	—	—	—
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry	lb.	—	—	.09½
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	—	—	.10½
English	lb.	—	—	—
Basic Sulphate	lb.	—	—	.08½
Muriatic acid,	lb.	—	—	—
18 deg. carboys	lb.	.01½	—	.01½
20 deg. carboys	lb.	.01½	—	.01½
22 deg. carboys	lb.	.02	—	.02½
Nitric acid, 35 deg. carboys	lb.	.05½	—	.06½
38 deg. carboys	lb.	.06	—	.06½
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.06½	—	.07
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.07	—	.07½
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb. l.	lb.	—	—	.05½
38 deg. carboys	lb.	—	—	.05½
40 deg. carboys	lb.	—	—	.06
42 deg. carboys	lb.	—	—	.06½
Plaster of Paris	bb.	1.50	—	1.76
True Dental	bb.	1.75	—	2.00
Potash Bichromate	lb.	.36	—	.39
Carbonate, calc.	lb.	.40	—	.40
Caustic, 88-92	lb.	.88	—	.90
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	.61	—	.67
Powdered	lb.	.60	—	.76
Muriate basis 80 p.c. per ton	ton	425.00	—	450.00
Prussiate, red	lb.	2.65	—	2.75
Yellow	lb.	.90	—	.92
Saltpeper, crude	lb.	—	—	.38
Refined	lb.	—	—	.38
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. in bags	100-lbs.	3.25	—	3.55
Dense	100-lbs.	3.50	—	3.60
Bisulphite	lb.	.15½	—	.16½
Carbonate, Sal. Soda, Am.	100-lbs.	—	—	—
Caustic, dom. 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	4.80	—	4.90
Powd. or gran.	76 p.c.	—	—	—
100 lbs.	4.50	—	4.70	
Chlorate	lb.	.25	—	.28
Cyanide, bulk	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Hyposulphite, bbls.	.100 lbs.	1.60	—	1.75
Kegs	.100 lbs.	2.00	—	2.25
Nitrate, techn.	.100 lbs.	3.75	—	3.80
Refined	lb.	.05	—	.05½
Nitrite	lb.	.18	—	.20
Prussiate	lb.	.30	—	.35
Silicate, 140 p.c.	100 lbs.	1.75	—	2.25
Silicate, 40 p.c.	100 lbs.	1.05	—	1.25
Sulph, Glauber's salt	100 lbs.	.60	—	.70
Soda, Sulphide, 30 p.c. cryst. bbls.	.02	—	.024	
60 p.c.	per 100 lbs.	.03	—	.03½

## Drugs &amp; Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Sulphur (crude), f.o.b. N. Y. ton	35.00	—45.00
Sulphur, crude, f.o.b. Balti-		
more .....ton	35.50	—45.50
Sulphuric Acid .....ton	20.00	—25.00
60 deg. .....ton	27.00	—29.00
Oleum 20 p.c. .....lb.	.02	— .024
Battery Acid, car's per 100 lbs	2.75	— 3.00

## Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories

## COAL-TAR CRUDES AND INTERMEDIATES

Acid Amidonaphtho-sulphonic	lb.	— 1.75
Acid Benzoic .....lb.	5.50	— 8.00
Crude .....lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Acid H. .....lb.	— 2.50	
Acid Metanilic .....—		
Acid Naphthionic, white .....lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Acid Naphthosulphonic .....—		
Acid Naphthylamine sulphate. ....		
Acid Sulphanilic .....lb.	.35	— .40
p-Aminophenol .....lb.	4.50	— 5.00
p-Aminophenol Hydrochloride .....lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Aminoazobenzene .....lb.	1.70	— 1.85
Aniline Oil .....lb.	.30	— .32
Aniline Salts .....lb.	.33	— .35
Aniline for red .....lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Anthracene (80 p.c.) .....lb.	.10	— .12
Anthraquinone .....lb.	—	
Benzaldehyde .....lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Benzidine .....lb.	2.00	— 2.20
Benzidine Sulphate .....lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Benzol, C. P. .....gal.	.52	— .65
Benzol, Com. .....gal.	— .60	
Benzylchloride .....lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Chlorobenzol .....lb.	— .31	
Cumidine .....lb.	—	
Diamidophenol .....lb.	—	
o-Dianisidine .....lb.	—	
Dichlorbenzol .....lb.	.35	— .40
o-Dichlorbenzol .....lb.	—	
p-Dichlorbenzol .....lb.	—	
Diethylaniline .....lb.	—	.25
Dimethylaniline .....lb.	—	.35
Dinitrobenzol .....lb.	.58	— .60
m-Dinitrobenzene .....lb.	.35	— .40
Dinitrochlorobenzene .....lb.	.45	— .50
Dinitronaphthalene .....lb.	.50	— .56
Dinitrophenol .....lb.	.44	— .75
Dinitrotoluol .....lb.	.75	— .82
Diphenylamine .....lb.	.55	— .60
Dioxyxanthophthalene .....lb.	.90	— 1.00
Hydrozobenzene .....lb.	—	
Induline .....lb.	1.40	— 2.00
Methylantranquinone .....lb.	—	
Monodinitrochlorbenzol .....lb.	.48	— .50
Monothiylaniline .....lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Naphthalene .....lb.	.094	— .10
Naphthalenediamine .....lb.	—	
a-Naphthol .....lb.	—	— 2.90
b-Naphthol .....lb.	.65	— .70
Sublimed .....lb.	.75	— .80
a-Naphthylamine .....lb.	—	— 1.25
b-Naphthylamine .....lb.	1.10	— 1.20
p-Nitraniline .....lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Nitrobenzene .....lb.	.20	— .22
o-Nitrochlorbenzol .....lb.	.50	— .56
Nitronaphthalene .....lb.	.44	— .45
Nitronaphthol .....lb.	—	
Nitrotoluol .....lb.	.55	— .65
o-Nitrotoluol .....lb.	—	— 1.00
p-Nitrotoluol .....lb.	—	— 1.25
m-Phenylenediamine .....lb.	1.15	— 1.25
p-Phenylenediamine .....lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Phthalic Anhydride .....lb.	—	
Pseudo-Cumol .....lb.	—	
Resorcinol .....lb.	16.00	— 17.00
Technical .....lb.	—	— 9.00
Tetranitromethylaniline .....lb.	—	— 2.50
Tolidin .....lb.	—	
Toluidine .....lb.	.80	— .90
o-Toluidine .....lb.	1.15	— 1.30
p-Toluidine .....lb.	2.00	— 2.30
Toluol, pure .....gal.	1.90	— 2.00
Toluol, Commercial 90 p.c. .....gal.	1.80	— 2.05
m-Toluylenediamine .....lb.	—	— 1.60
Xylene, pure .....gal.	1.00	— 1.25
Xylene, Com. .....gal.	.35	— .40
Xylydine .....lb.	.75	— .89

## COAL-TAR COLORS

Acid Black .....lb.	1.50	— 2.30
Acid Blue .....lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Acid Brown .....lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Acid Fuchsian .....lb.	8.00	— 10.00
Acid Orange .....lb.	1.10	— 1.75
Acid Orange II .....lb.	—	
Acid Orange III .....lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Acid Red .....lb.	2.50	— 3.55
Acid Scarlet .....lb.	2.25	— 4.25
Acid Yellow .....lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Alizarin Blue .....lb.	—	
Alizarin Blue, bright .....lb.	—	
Alizarin Blue, medium .....lb.	—	

Alizarin Brown, conc. .....lb.	—	—
Alizarin Orange .....lb.	—	—
Alizarin Yellow .....lb.	—	—
Alpine Red .....lb.	—	—
Ayne Yellow .....lb.	—	—
Azo Carmine .....lb.	—	—
Azo Yellow, green shade .....lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Azo Yellow, red shade .....lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Aurine .....lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Bismarck Brown Y .....lb.	1.10	— 1.30
Bismarck Brown F .....lb.	—	
Bismarck Brown FF conc. .....lb.	—	
Bismarck Brown 3R .....lb.	—	
Bismarck Brown R .....lb.	1.40	— 2.00
Bright Red .....lb.	—	
Chrome Blue .....lb.	—	
Chrome Red .....lb.	—	
Chrysamine Yellow .....lb.	—	—
Chrysoidine .....lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Chrysoidine R .....lb.	1.75	— 2.25
Congo Red .....lb.	—	—
Crystal Violet .....lb.	—	—
Direct Acid Orange .....lb.	—	
Direct Black .....lb.	2.10	— 2.50
Direct Blue .....lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Direct Sky Blue .....lb.	4.00	— 6.00
Direct Brown .....lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Direct Bordeaux .....lb.	—	—
Direct Fast Red .....lb.	—	—
Direct Red .....lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Direct Yellow .....lb.	—	—
Direct Fast Yellow .....lb.	—	—
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't .....lb.	2.75	— 5.00
T extra, contract .....lb.	—	—
Fast Scarlet, contract .....lb.	1.75	— 2.35
Fur Black, extra .....lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Fur Brown B .....lb.	3.00	— 6.00
Fur Brown GG .....lb.	—	—
Green Crystals .....lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Indigo 20 p.c. paste .....lb.	—	—
Indigotine, conc. .....lb.	3.85	— 4.00
Indigotine, paste .....lb.	.35	— .40
Induline .....lb.	1.30	— 1.60
Magenta .....lb.	—	—
Metanil Yellow .....lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Medium Green .....lb.	—	—
Methylene Blue, tech. .....lb.	5.00	— 7.00
Methyl Violet .....lb.	4.00	— 4.75
Naphthol Green .....lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Naphthylamine Red .....lb.	—	—
Oil Black .....lb.	—	—
Oil Orange .....lb.	—	—
Oil Yellow .....lb.	—	—
Orange, R. G., contract .....lb.	—	—
Orange Y, conc. .....lb.	1.10	— 1.50
Ponceau .....lb.	—	—
Scarlet 2R .....lb.	—	—
Soluble Blue .....lb.	6.50	— 8.50
Sulphur Black .....lb.	.75	— .95
Sulphur Black E. S. ext.conc. .....lb.	—	—
Sulphur Black E.S. standard .....lb.	—	—
Sulphur Black 100 p.c. .....lb.	—	—
Sulphur Black 150 p.c. .....lb.	—	—
Sulphur Blue .....lb.	3.25	— 4.00
Sulphur Blue-Black .....lb.	—	—
Sulphur Brown Chestnut .....lb.	.28	— .50
Sulphur Green .....lb.	—	—
Sulphur Yellow .....lb.	—	—
Tartrazine .....lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Wool Orange .....lb.	—	—
Victoria Blue .....lb.	16.00	— 18.00
Victoria Blue base .....lb.	—	—
Victoria Green .....lb.	9.50	— 10.00
Victoria Red .....lb.	—	—
Victoria Yellow .....lb.	—	—
Yellow for wool .....lb.	2.60	— 3.00

## NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Anatto, fine .....lb.	.32	— .35
Seed .....lb.	.15	— .17
Carmine No. 40 .....lb.	4.25	— 4.75
Cochineal .....lb.	.51	— .55
Gambier, see tanning. .....lb.	—	—
Oudes .....lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Guatemala .....lb.	2.35	— 2.65
Kurpahs .....lb.	3.15	— 3.60
Madras .....lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Madder, Dutch .....lb.	.27	— .29
Nigalls, blue Aleppo .....lb.	—	—
Chinese .....lb.	.25	— .26
Persian Berries .....lb.	—	—
Quercitron Bark, see tanning. .....lb.	—	—
Sumac, see tannin. .....lb.	—	—
Turmeric, Madras .....lb.	.083	— .09
Aleppye .....lb.	.10	— .10½
Pubna .....lb.	—	—
China .....lb.	.07	— .07½

## DYEWOODS

Barwood .....lb.	.17	— .20
Camwood, chips .....lb.	.03½	— .04½
Chips .....lb.	.09	— .10
Hypernic, chips .....lb.	—	—
Logwood sticks .....lb.	27.00	— 41.00
Chips .....lb.	.02½	— .03½

## EXTRACTS

Archil, double .....lb.	.14	— .16
Triple .....lb.	.16	— .18
Concentrated .....lb.	.28	— .30
Cutch, Mangrove, see tanning. .....lb.	—	—
Rangoon, boxes .....lb.	.10	— .12½
Liquid .....lb.	.083	— .09
Tablet .....lb.	.10	— .12
Cudbear, French .....lb.	—	—
English .....lb.	.27	— .32
Concentrated .....lb.	—	—
Flavine .....lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Fustic .....lb.	.11	— .12
Gall .....lb.	—	—
Hematine .....lb.	.08	— .10
Crystals .....lb.	.20	— .26
Hypernic, liquid .....lb.	.18	— .20
Indigo, natural for cotton .....lb.	.50	— .52
For wool .....lb.	.28	— .30
Indigotine, 100 p.c. pure .....lb.	—	—
Logwood, solid .....lb.	—	—
Crystals .....lb.	.19	— .24
51 deg. Twaddle .....lb.	.08	— .10
Contract .....lb.	—	—
Osage Orange— .....lb.	—	—
Powdered .....lb.	—	—
Paste .....lb.	.06	— .12
Persian Berries .....lb.	—	—
Quebracho, see tanning. .....lb.	—	—
Sumac, see tanning. .....lb.	.05	— .07

## MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS AND ACCESSORIES

Albumen, Egg .....lb.	.80	— .85
Blood, imported .....lb.	.45	— .50
Domestic .....lb.	.38	— .45
Prussian blue .....lb.	.80	— .90
Soluble .....lb.	.95	— 1.00
Turkey Red Oil .....lb.	.14	— .16
Zinc Dust, prime heavy .....lb.	.18	— .25

## RAW TANNING MATERIALS

Algarobilla .....ton	14.00	— 15.00
Divi Divi .....ton	59.00	— 61.00
Hemlock Bark .....ton	15.00	— 16.00
Mangrove African, 38 p.c. .....ton	60.00	— 62.00
Bark, S. A. .....ton	28.00	— 38.00
Myrobolans .....ton	60.00	— 65.00
Oak Bark .....ton	15.00	— 16.00
Ground .....ton	—	—
Quercitron Bark No. 1 .....ton	—	—
No. 2 .....ton	—	—
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. ton .....ton	85.00	— 95.00
Virginia, 20 p.c. tan .....ton	53.00	— 57.00
Valonia Cups .....ton	—	—
Beard .....ton	—	—
Wattle Bark .....ton	62.00	— 64.00

## TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan, bbls. .....lb.	.02½	— .02½
Clarified, 25 p.c. tan, bbls. .....lb.	.02½	— .03
Crystals, ordinary .....lb.	—	—
Clarified .....lb.	—	—
Drumant, 25 p.c. tan .....lb.	.02½	— .03
Gambier, 25 p.c. tan .....lb.	.10	— .10½
Common .....lb.	.15	— .15½
Cubes No. 1 .....lb.	.23½	— .24
No. 2 .....ton	.20	— .22
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan .....lb.	.03½	— .04½
Larch, 25 p.c. tan .....lb.	.03	— .03½
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan .....lb.	.06	— .07
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan .....lb.	.08	— .12
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan .....lb.	.06	— .08
Muskegon, 23-30 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids .....lb.	.01½	— .02½
Myrobolans, liq., 23-25 p.c. tan .....lb.	.06	— .07
Solid, 50 p.c. tan .....lb.	.10	— .11
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25 p.c. tan .....lb.	.03½	— .04½
Quercitron, liquid, 35 p.c. tan .....lb.	.05	— .06
Treated .....lb.	—	—
35 p.c. tan, untreated .....lb.	—	—
35 p.c. tan, bleaching .....lb.	.07½	— .08
Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary .....lb.	.09	— .11
Clarified .....lb.	.10	— .12
Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids .....lb.	.01	— .01½
Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan .....lb.	.06	— .11½
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan .....lb.	Nominal	—

## Oils

## ANIMAL AND FISH (Carloads)

*Cod, Newfoundland .....gal.	.78	— .79
Domestic, prime .....gal.	.75	— .78
Nominal .....lb.	—	—

## Drugs &amp; Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Cod Liver Newfoundland	bbl. 75.00	— 76.00
Norwegian	bbl. 120.00	— 125.00
*Degras, American	lb. .07	.084
German	lb. .09	.094
English	lb. .08	.084
Neutral	lb. .29	.31
*Herring	gal. .50	
Horse	lb. .12	.13
Lard, prime, winter	gal. 1.74	— 1.79
Off Prime	gal. 1.26	— 1.34
Extra, No. 1	gal. 1.19	— 1.24
No. 1	gal. 1.16	— 1.18
No. 2	gal. 1.00	— 1.10
Menhaden, Brown, st'd	gal. .77	— .79
Light, st'd.	gal. .79	— .81
Yellow, bleached	gal. .81	— .83
White, bl'ch'd winter	gal. .83	— .85
*Northern, crude	gal. .70	— .71
*Southern, crude, f.o.b. plant	gal. .72	— .75
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal. 1.30	— 1.35
30 deg., cold test	gal. 1.25	— 1.30
40 deg., cold test	gal. 1.20	— 1.25
Dark	gal. 1.00	— 1.05
Prime	gal. 1.15	— 1.20
Oleo Oil	lb. .16	— .21
*Porpoise, body	gal. .80	— .85
*Jaw	gal. 23.00	— 25.00
Red, (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb. .10	— .11
Saponified	lb. .10	— .11
*Seal, white	gal. .40	— .45
Sod Oil	lb. .09	— .10
*Sperm, bleached, winter	gal. 1.11	— 1.13
38 deg., cold test	gal. 1.09	— 1.11
45 deg., cold test	gal. —	
Natural winter, 38 deg., cold test	gal. —	— 1.10
Stearic, single pressed	lb. .15	— .16
Double pressed	lb. .16	— .17
Triple pressed	lb. .17	— .18
Tallow, acidless	gal. 1.12	— 1.18
Prime	gal. 1.10	— 1.15
Whale, Bleached, natural	gal. .81	— .82
Extra bleached, winter	gal. .33	— .84
<b>VEGETABLE OILS</b>		
Castor, No. 1, bbls.	lb. .22	— .22
Cases	lb. .23	— .24
No. 3	lb. .19	— .20
*Coconut, Ceylon	lb. .14	— .15
Cochin, domestic	lb. .16	— .17
*Ceylon	lb. .15	— .17
Domestic, tanks	lb. .13	— .14
Cora, refined, bbls.	lb. 16.50	— 17.00
Cottonseed, Crude, f.o.b. mills	gal. .95	— .97
Summer yellow prime	bbl. 14.90	— 15.20
White	lb. .14	— .15
Winter, yellow	gal. —	—
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal. 1.13	— 1.15
5 bbl. lots	gal. 1.14	— 1.16
Boiled, 5 bbl. lots	gal. 1.15	— 1.17
Double Boiled, 5 bbl. lots	gal. 1.15	— 1.17
Olive, denatured	gal. 1.30	— 1.35
Frogs	lb. .13	— .14
*Palm, Lagos	lb. .13	— .13
Commercial	lb. .13	— .13
Prime, red	lb. .13	— .13
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb. .15	— .16
Imported	lb. .14	— .14
Peanut Oil, edible	gal. 1.25	— 1.35
Pine Oil, white steam	gal. .60	— .62
Yellow, steam	gal. .54	— .59
Poppy Seed	gal. 2.00	— 2.05
Rapeseed, red, French, in bbls.	gal. —	—
Blown	gal. 1.30	— 1.35
*Refined, English	gal. 1.20	— 1.25
Rosin oil, first rect.	gal. .35	— .36
Second	gal. .45	— .47
*Sesame, domestic	gal. 1.25	— 1.30
Imported	gal. 2.40	— 2.60
*Soya Bean, English	lb. 1.75	— 2.15
Manchurian	lb. .13	— .13
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	lb. .25	— .30
Commercial	lb. .20	— .22
<b>MINERAL</b>		
Black, reduced, 29 gravity	gal. .13	— .14
25-30 cold test	gal. .14	— .15
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal. .13	— .14
Summer	gal. .21	— .26
Cylinder, light filtered	gal. .18	— .19
Dark, filtered	gal. .26	— .30
Extra cold test	gal. .15	— .18
Dark steam refined	gal. .26	— .27
Neutral, W. V. 29 grav.	gal. .26	— .27
Neutral, filtered lemon,	gal. .21	— .22
33-34 gravity	gal. .33	— .34
White 30-31 gravity	gal. .29	— .30
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal. .18	— .22
90-96 sp. gr.	gal. .18	— .22
Red Paraffin	gal. .18	— .19
*Nominal		

Spindle, filtered	gal. .28	— .35
No. 200	gal. .24	— .25
No. 100	gal. .23	— .24
No. 110	gal. .23	— .23

**Miscellaneous****NAVAL STORES**

Spirits Turpentine in bbls.	gal. .50	— .50
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.	gal. .45	— .48
Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.	gal. .37	— .43
Pitch, prime	bbl. 200-lb.	4.50
Tar, pure	bbl. 50-gal.	9.25
Rosin, com. to g'd.	bbl. 250-lb.	6.00

**SHELLAC**

D. C.	lb. —	.68
Diamond "I"	lb. —	.66
V. S. O.	lb. —	.62
Fine Orange	lb. .62	— .63
Second Orange	lb. .59	— .61
T. N.	lb. .57	— .57
A. C. Garnet	lb. .55	— .55
Penang	lb. .52	— .52

**SPICES**

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb. .20	— .20
Canton, rolls	lb. .12	— .12
Saigon, rolls	lb. .41	— .42
Capiscum, Bombay	lb. .08	— .09
Japan	lb. .08	— .09
Cassia Buds	lb. .13	— .14
Chillies, Japan	lb. .12	— .12
Mombassa	lb. .23	— .24
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb. .27	— .27
Cloves, Amboyna	lb. .28	— .28
Penang	lb. .31	— .32
Zanzibar	lb. .23	— .24
Ginger, African	lb. .11	— .12
Cochin	lb. .12	— .13
Jamaica, grinding	lb. .16	— .18
Jamaica	lb. .22	— .22
Japan	lb. .08	— .09
Mace, Banda, No. 1	lb. .51	— .51
Nutmegs, 110s	lb. .25	— .25
Paprika, Hungarian	lb. .26	— .27
Spanish	lb. .18	— .20
Pepper, black, Sing.	lb. .24	— .24
White	lb. .24	— .24
Pimento	lb. .06	— .06

**OIL CAKE AND MEAL**

*Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas	—	—
f.o.b. New Orleans	—	—
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta	—	37.00
Columbia	—	38.00
New Orleans	ton 38.00	— 43.00
Corn Cake	short ton 37.00	— 40.00
Meal	short ton 41.00	— 42.00
Linseed cake, dom.	short ton 40.00	— 40.00
Linseed Meal	short ton 43.00	—

**SALT PRODUCTS**

Salt, fine	280 lb. bbls.	— 2.37
	200-lb. sacks	— 1.59

Turk's Island—		
Coarse	140 lb. bags	— 1.08
Mineral	140 lb. bags	— 1.08
Salt, Cake, bulk, 112 lbs.	— .75	— .85

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS		
Centrifugals—		
Prime	gal. .40	— .41
Open kettle	gal. .40	— .49
Blackstrap	gal. .21	— .24
Sugar Syrup, common	gal. .34	— .44
Fancy	lb. .74	— .79
Medium	lb. .44	— .59
Honey	lb. .07	— .07
Buckwheat, ext.	lb. .11	— .12
Clear, Comb, fancy	lb. .13	— .14
Clover, lower grades	lb. .10	— .12
Syrup, Corn, 42 deg.	lb. .13	— .14

**COCOA**

Bahia	lb. .11	— .12
Caracas	lb. .12	— .13
Hayti	lb. .10	— .10
Maracaibo	lb. .21	— .22
Trinidad	lb. .13	— .14

**REFINED SUGAR****(Prices in Barrels)**

Ar. Fed. War.		
Amer. Nat. Bu'le eral ner	7.60	8.10 8.10 8.60 8.15
XXXX	7.65	8.15 8.15 8.65 8.15
Confectioners A	7.40	8.15 7.90 ... 7.90
Standard gran.	7.55	8.05 8.05 8.55 8.05

**Soap Makers' Materials****ANIMAL AND FISH OILS**

*Menhaden, crude, f.o.b. mills	gal.	.77	— .79
Brown, strained	gal.	.79	— .81
Light, strained	gal.	.81	— .83
Yellow, bleached	gal.	.83	— .85
White, bleached	gal.	.83	— .85
Neatsfoot, 20 degree	gal.	1.30	— 1.35
30 degree, cold test	gal.	1.25	— 1.30
40 degree, cold test	gal.	1.20	— 1.25
Prime	gal.	1.15	— 1.20
Dark	gal.	1.00	— 1.05
Red (crude oleic acid)	lb.	.094	— .096
Saponified	lb.	.10	— .11
Stearic Acid single pressed	lb.	.15	— .16
Double pressed	lb.	.16	— .17
Triple pressed	lb.	.17	— .18

**VEGETABLE OILS**

Castor, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.22	— .24
No. 3	lb.	.19	— .20
Cocoanut, Ceylon	lb.	.14	— .15
Cochin, domestic	lb.	.16	— .17
Imported	lb.	.17	— .18
Domestic, tanks	lb.	.13	— .14
Copra	lb.	.13	— .14
Corn, crude, barrels	lb.	.12	— .12
Refined, barrels	lb.	.08	— .09
Cottonseed, crude, f.o.b. mills	lb.	.88	— .90
Summer Yellow, prime	lb.	14.90	— 15.20
White	lb.	—	—
Winter Yellow	lb.	—	—
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	1.13	— 1.15
5 barrel lots	gal.	1.14	— 1.16
Olive, denatured	gal.	1.30	— 1.35
Foots	lb.	1.34	— 1.35
Palm Lagos	lb.	1.34	— 1.35
Commercial	lb.	1.34	— 1.35
Prime, red	lb.	1.34	— 1.35
Peanut Kernel, domestic	lb.	1.34	— 1.35
Imported	lb.	1.34	— 1.35
Pine Oil, white steam	gal.	.16	— .16
Yellow, steam	gal.	.16	— .16
Poppy Seed	gal.	.16	— .16
Rapeseed, red, French, in bbls.	gal.	.16	— .16
Blown	gal.	.16	— .16
*Refined, English	gal.	.16	— .16
Rosin oil, first rect.	gal.	.16	— .16
Second	gal.	.16	— .16
Sesame, domestic	gal.	.16	— .16
Imported	gal.	.16	— .16
*Soya Bean, English	lb.	.16	— .16
Manchurian	lb.	.16	— .16
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	lb.	.16	— .16
Commercial	lb.	.16	— .16

**GREASES, LARDS, TALLows****(New York Market)**

Grease, white	lb.	.14	— .15
Yellow	lb.	.12	— .12
House	lb.	.12	— .12
Brown	lb.	.12	— .12
Yellow grease stearine	lb.	.12	— .12
White grease stearine	lb.	.12	— .12
Horse	lb.	.13	— .13
Lard	lb.	.13	— .13
Compound	lb.	.13	— .13
Stearine, lard	lb.	.13	— .13
Oleo	lb.	.13	— .13
Tallow, prime</td			

## Jobbers' Prices of Drugs and Chemicals

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market.

Market.  
Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market.	Acid, Nitric, 38 deg. less	lb.	.13	.15	Alum, Ammonia, bbls.	lb.	.05	.06
Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.	C. P. carboy	lb.	.10		Dried, 1 lb., carton	lb.	.16	.19
	C. P. less	lb.	.15	.20	Ground, bbls. or less	lb.	.06	.10
	Nitro-Muriatic	lb.	.25	.30	Powdered	lb.	.08	.11
	Acid, Oleic, purified	lb.	.30	.35	Chrome	lb.	.60	.65
	Oxalic	lb.	.50	.60	Potash, gran., pure	lb.	.15%	.18
	Powdered	lb.	.65	.70	Powd., pure	lb.	.13%	.16
	Palmitic (Technical)	lb.	.65	.70	Sodic, Technical	lb.	.45	.50
	Phosphomolybdic	oz.	.80	.85	Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.90	.100
	Phosphoric, diluted	lb.	.18	.20	Chloride, cryst.	lb.	.90	.100
	U. S. P., 1880, p.c.	lb.	.40	.50	Hydroxide, U.S.P.	lb.	.40	.50
	Syrup, 85 p.c.	lb.	.45	.47	Metallic, powdered	oz.	.19	.23
	Glacial sticks	lb.	1.85	2.00	Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	.80
	Phthalic	oz.	—	.60	Salicylate	lb.	—	.240
	Picric	lb.	2.50	3.00	Sulphate, Com'l	lb.	.12	.14
	Pyrogallic, 1/4, 1/4 and 1-lb.	lb.	4.30	4.50	Cryst., C. P.	lb.	.40	.45
	cans	lb.	.17	.40	Purified	lb.	.29	.32
	1 oz.	oz.	—	.25	Alumol	lb.	—	.55
	Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.20	.25	Alipin	oz.	—	—
	Crude	gal.	.30	.40	Ambregris, Black	dr.	2.00	.240
	Salicylic, 1-lb. cartons	lb.	1.25	1.35	Gray	dr.	3.00	.350
	Bulk	lb.	—	1.10	Amidol (developer) 16-oz. bottles	incl.	—	Nominal
	From Gaultheria, oz.	v.	.40	.45	1-oz. bottle incl.	oz.	.65	.75
	Succinic cryst.	oz.	.55	.65	Ammonia Water, 16 deg.	lb.	.05	.07
	Sulphocarbonic (about 30 p.c.)	oz.	.25		20 deg.	lb.	.07	.09%
	Sulphosalicylic	oz.	.65	.75	26 deg., Conc.	lb.	.08	.14
	Sulphuric, Aromatic	lb.	.45	.50	Ammoniac, Gum, tears	lb.	.65	.70
	Com'l 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.)	lb.	—	.03	Powdered	lb.	—	.75
	Less	lb.	.07	.08	Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	oz.	.10	.12
	C. P.	lb.	.15	.17	Arsenate	oz.	—	.16
	Sulphurous, U.S.P., so'n	lb.	.14	.18	Bichromate	lb.	1.10	.132
	Tannic, Com'ml, 1b. cart.	lb.	1.00	1.15	Bitartrate	lb.	.75	.100
	Medicinal	lb.	1.15	1.20	Benzoate	oz.	—	.40
	Powdered	lb.	—	—	Bromide, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	.90	.95
	Tartaric cryst.	lb.	.92	1.05	Carbonate, Jars	lb.	.15	.18
	Powdered	lb.	.90	1.00	Resub, Cubes, 1-lb. bot.	lb.	.29	.37
	Trichloroacetic	lb.	.37	.40	Powdered	lb.	.18	.20
	Valeric, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.50	.55	Citrate, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.12	.15
	Acidol	oz.	—	.60	Fluoride	lb.	—	—
	Aconite lvs, Eng., 1-lb. b.	lb.	—	.35	Hypophosph. (lb. 1.95)	oz.	1.05	.210
	Leaves, German	lb.	.22	.28	Hydrosulphuret, 1-lb. g.s.b.	oz.	.15	.18
	Powdered	lb.	.28	.34	Iodide	lb.	—	.30
	Root English	lb.	—	.90	Molybdate	oz.	.45	.460
	Powdered	lb.	—	1.00	Muriate	lb.	.23	.27
	Root German	lb.	.65	.70	Com'l Gran.	lb.	.23	.25
	Powdered	lb.	.70	.80	C. P. Gran.	lb.	.26	.28
	Aconitine, Amorp. 1/2 oz. v.	ea.	1.75	2.25	Powdered	lb.	.28	.31
	Nitrate, Amorp., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	1.00	Nitrate, cryst.	lb.	.22	.25
	Cryst., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	.80	Granulated	lb.	—	.25
	Adalin	—	—	—	Nitroferrocyanide	lb.	—	.650
	Adaman	oz.	—	1.20	Oxalate, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	1.10	.133
	Adams, Lanze, Anhydrous	lb.	.60	.65	Persulphate, 1-lb. c.b. 9	lb.	1.15	.130
	Hydrous	lb.	.50	.55	1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	.13
	(See also Lanoline)	—	—	—	Phenolsulphonate	oz.	.16	.18
	Adonidin, 15 gr. tube	gr.	—	.20	Phosphate, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.45	.55
	Adrenalin, 1 gr. v.	oz.	—	.85	Salicylate	lb.	1.60	.170
	Chloride, Solution	oz.	—	.85	Sulphate	lb.	.09	.16
	Adurol (developer) 16-oz. bottles	incl.	—	10.00	Pure, resub.	lb.	.20	.25
	1 oz.	ea.	—	.75	Sulphocyanate, 1-lb. c.b.	9lb.	.190	.200
	Agar Agar	lb.	.75	.85	1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	.20
	Agaric white	lb.	—	2.50	Tartrate (neutral)	lb.	.95	.110
	Agaricin	oz.	5.00	5.50	Valerate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	.1300
	Agfa Intensifier, 8-oz. bottle	lb.	—	—	Ammonol	oz.	—	.100
	incl. each	oz.	—	—	Amyl Acetate	gal.	4.75	.525
	4-oz.	oz.	—	Nominal	Technical	lb.	.70	.80
	2-oz.	oz.	—	Nominal	Nitrate, sealed tube	oz.	—	.43
	Agfa Reducer, 4-oz. bot. inc. lb.	lb.	—	Nitrite, sealed tube	oz.	—	.35	
	Aurigin	oz.	—	—	Anaesthesin	lb.	—	.300
	10-10 grammes tubes in box	ea.	—	—	Angelica Root, foreign	lb.	.45	.50
	Airol	oz.	—	1.15	Seed	lb.	.95	.100
	Albumin, from eggs, Inpaln,	lb.	—	—	Anise Seed	lb.	.40	.45
	Powd. sol.	lb.	1.10	1.20	Star	lb.	.45	.50
	Alcohol, Absolute	gal.	5.00	5.50	Angostura Bark	lb.	.60	.65
	Cologne, Sp. 95 p.c.	U.S.P.,	—	—	Annatto Seed	lb.	.15	.20
	bbls.	gal.	3.20	3.25	Anthion (Hypo. Elim), 100-gm.	—	—	—
	Less	gal.	3.35	3.45	bottles	ea.	—	.60
	Com, 95 p.c. U.S.P. bbls.	gal.	3.00	3.10	Anticول	oz.	—	.50
	Less	gal.	3.26	3.36	Antifebrin	oz.	—	.17
	Denatured, bbls. & 1 bbl. gal.	gal.	.85	1.00	Antimony, arsenate	oz.	—	.25
	Methylic (Wood) bbls.	gal.	1.20	1.40	Arsenite	oz.	—	.30
	Aldehyde, Commercial	lb.	.70	.80	Chloride, Sol'n, 1-lb. g.s.b.	lb.	.27	.30
	Aletrin (Resinoid)	oz.	.55	.90	14	lb.	—	—
	Alkanet root	lb.	1.10	1.20	(Sol'n Butter of Antimony)	lb.	—	—
	Powdered	lb.	1.00	1.10	Needle	lb.	.25	.30
	Almond meal	lb.	.40	.45	Oxide, white	lb.	—	.60
	Almonds, Bitter, shelled	lb.	.43	.53	Sulphurated (Kermes Mineral)	lb.	—	—
	Sweet Jordan	lb.	.43	.53	Antipyrine	oz.	1.25	.135
	Aloes, Barbadoes, true	lb.	1.15	1.25	Apioi, liquid, green	oz.	1.40	.145
	Powdered	lb.	1.30	1.40	Apocodeine Hydrochlor., 15 gr. v.	oz.	—	.25
	Cape	lb.	.14	.20	Apomorphine, Muriate, Amorphous, 1/4-oz. v.	oz.	—	.450
	Powdered	lb.	.20	.27	Crystals, 1/4-oz. v.	oz.	—	.3100
	Curacao, gourds	lb.	.33	.37	Areca Nuts	lb.	.25	.30
	Bulk	lb.	.13	.18	Argyrol	oz.	.35	.40
	Socotrine, True	lb.	.40	.45	Aristochin (Bayer)	oz.	—	.150
	Powdered	lb.	.45	.52	Aristol, Bayer	oz.	—	.220
	Purified	lb.	.75	1.00	Arnica Flowers	lb.	—	.180
	Aloin, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.10	.12	Powdered	lb.	3.00	.325
	Alphonze	oz.	3.00	4.00	Ground	lb.	3.25	.340
	Althea Root	lb.	.45	.55	lb.	2.50	.260	
	Cut	lb.	.75	.85				
	Allspice, clean	lb.	.10	.12				

## New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Arnica Root	lb. .65	— .70	Bismuth, Phenolsulphonate	lb. — — 9.30	Cantharides, Russ, sifted	lb. 4.95	— 5.15	
Arrowroot, Amer.	lb. .12	— .14	Phosphate	lb. — — 5.20	Powdered	lb. 5.40	— 5.65	
Bermuda, true	lb. .55	— .60	Salicylate, 40 p.c.	lb. — — 4.75	Chinese	lb. 1.50	— 1.60	
Jamaica	lb. —	— —	Sub-benzoate	lb. 6.55	Powdered	lb. 1.70	— 1.80	
St. Vincent	lb. .20	— .25	Subcarbonate	lb. 3.50	— 3.60	Capsicin	oz. .65	— .75
Taylor's 3/4-lb. in tin foil boxes, 12 lb.	lb. .34	— .37	Subgallate	lb. 3.25	Cantharidin, 5 gr. v.	ea. —	— 1.75	
Arsenic, Bromide, cryst.	oz. .36	— .40	Subiodide	lb. 5.15	Capsicum	lb. .75	— .80	
Chloride	oz. —	— .40	Sublactate	lb. —	Powdered	lb. .30	— .35	
Iodide	oz. .38	— .40	Subnitrate	lb. 2.95	Caoutchouc	lb. —	— 1.50	
White, powdered com'l	lb. .25	— .28	Subsalicylate, Basic U.S.P. lb.	— — 5.20	Caramel (Burnt Sugar)	lb. .18	— .20	
Powdered, pure	lb. .30	— .33	Tannate	oz. .30	Powdered	lb. .75	— .80	
Yellow (Orpiment)	lb. .35	— .80	Valerate	oz. .60	Carbox Disulphide	lb. .30	— .35	
Powdered, Medic.	lb. .38	— .90	Blackhawk Bark	lb. .30	Tetrachloride	lb. .25	— .40	
Asafetida, good fair	lb. 1.40	— 1.55	Bloodroot	lb. .18	Cardamom, Seed bleached	lb. 1.25	— 1.56	
Powdered	lb. 1.60	— 1.75	Blue Mass (Blue Pill)	lb. .98	Decorated	lb. .90	— 1.00	
Asbestos	lb. .25	— .40	Powdered	lb. 1.03	Powdered	lb. 1.00	— 1.05	
Aspidospermine, Amorph. Cryst.	1.00	— 1.20	Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulphate)	lb. —	Carmine, No. 40	oz. .45	— .50	
Aspirin	oz. .35	— .35	Bone, Cuttlefish	lb. .30	Carsol Compound	gal. —	— .75	
25 oz. lots	oz. —	— .80	Powdered	lb. .40	Cascara Amarga	lb. .55	— .60	
Capsules, 5 grain, boxes of 12	doz. —	— 1.68	Jeweler's	lb. .95	Sagrada Bark	lb. .20	— .25	
Capsules, 5 grain, boxes of 24	doz. —	— 3.12	Boneset, Leaves and Tops	lb. —	Cascarilla Bark	lb. .38	— .40	
Tablets, 5 grain, boxes of 12	doz. —	— 1.44	Borax, Refined	lb. .10	Cascarilla, China	lb. .15	— .25	
Tablets, 5 grain, bottles of 24	doz. —	— 2.64	Powdered	lb. .12	Powdered	lb. .20	— .35	
Tablets, per 100	—	.78	Bromalin	oz. —	Fistula	lb. .23	— .25	
Atophan (S. & G.)	oz. —	—	Bromine	oz. .10	Saigon, thin, select	lb. .60	— .65	
Atramin	oz. —	.15	Bromoform	lb. 3.00	Powdered	lb. .65	— .70	
Atropine, 5 grains	—	— 1.15	Broom Tops	lb. .18	Catechu, Medicinal	lb. .28	— .35	
Sulphate, 5 grains	—	— 1.10	Brucine	oz. —	Catnip, lbs., pressed, oz.	lb. .27	— .30	
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb. .40	— .45	Buchen Root	lb. .10	Caulophyllin	oz. .35	— .50	
Balmy Leaves, Pressed	lb. —	— .28	Buchs, long	lb. 1.45	Celery Seed	lb. .38	— .40	
Balsam Fir, Canada	lb. .85	— .95	Powdered	lb. 1.55	Ceresin, white	lb. .20	— .25	
Oregon	lb. .20	— .25	Short	lb. 1.50	Yellow	lb. .25	— .30	
Peru	lb. 4.00	— 4.25	Powdered	lb. 1.60	Cerium nitrate	oz. —	— .25	
Tolu	lb. .55	— .60	Buckthorn Bark	lb. .40	Oxalate	lb. .85	— .95	
Baptisin (Resinoid)	oz. .45	— .70	Buds, Balm of Gilead	lb. .35	Oxide	oz. —	— .75	
Barium Carb. prec, pure	lb. .35	— .40	Cassia	lb. —	Chalk, Precipitated, English, 7-lb. bags	lb. .11	— .14	
C. P., 1-lb. bots	lb. —	— 1.00	Carbox Disulphide	lb. —	Prepared, Eng. Thomas, 8-lb. box, white	box .55	— .60	
Gastric Hyd'te, C.P. crys.	lb. —	— .50	Cocaine	lb. —	Pink	box .60	— .70	
Chloride, 1-lb. bots	lb. .25	— .42	Cocaine Butter, bulk	lb. .42	White, bbls.	box .0034	— .04	
Cyanide, techn.	lb. .55	— .60	Baker's A and white	lb. .44	Chamomile Flowers, Spanish	lb. .65	— .70	
Dioxide, Anhydrous	lb. .25	— .50	Dutch	lb. .44	Roman or Belgian	lb. 1.60	— 1.65	
Hydroxide, pure, crys.	lb. .25	— .40	Huyler's 12-lb. box	lb. .44	Charcoal, Animal U. S. P.	lb. .45	— .50	
Iodide	oz. —	— .40	Cadmium Bromide	lb. 3.00	Willow, powdered	lb. .12	— .18	
Nitrate, powdered	lb. .22	— .27	1-oz. c.v. 4	oz. —	Wood, powdered	lb. .08	— .12	
Pure, 1-lb. bots.	lb. .45	— .55	Carbonate	lb. .28	Cherry Laurel Leaves	lb. .40	— .47	
Sulphate, Pow. (Barites)	lb. .07	— .10	Iodide	lb. 4.75	Chicke	lb. .80	— .85	
Pure precip.	lb. .25	— .30	Metals, sticks	lb. .21	Chinoidine	oz. .12	— .13	
Sulphate, for X-ray diag.	lb. .50	— .55	Nitrate	lb. 1.75	Chinolin, pure	oz. —	— .45	
—	oz. —	— .10	Sulphate	lb. 2.15	Chiretta	lb. .40	— .50	
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb. —	— .24	Acetate	oz. —	Chloralamid vials, 25 grs.	ea. —	— .80	
Bayberry Bark, select	lb. .12	— .17	Benzzoate	oz. —	Chloral Hydrate, cryst.	lb. 1.65	— 1.80	
Bay Laurel Leaves	lb. .16	— .20	Citrate	oz. —	Chlorine Water (0.4 p.c. chlorine)	lb. —	— .30	
Bay Rum, P. R., bbls.	gal. —	— 1.90	Bromide	oz. —	Chloroform	lb. .69	— .75	
Less	gal. 2.25	— 2.30	Citrate	oz. —	Chlorophyll, for Aqueous Sol.	oz. .60	— .70	
Beans, Calabar	lb. .38	— .42	Cocaine	lb. —	For Alcoholic Sol.	oz. .60	— .70	
Tonka, Angostura	lb. 1.05	— 1.15	Valerate	oz. —	Chromium Chloride, subl.	oz. —	— .90	
Para	lb. .70	— .75	Calamine	lb. .45	Sulphate, scales	lb. .95	— 1.35	
Surinam	lb. .85	— .95	Powdered	oz. —	Powdered	lb. 1.00	— 1.40	
St. Ignatius	lb. .30	— .35	Cocainin	oz. —	Chrysarobin	lb. 1.20	— 1.30	
Vanilla, Mexican, long	lb. 6.75	— 7.50	Powdered	oz. —	Cimicifugin	oz. —	— 1.00	
Short	lb. 6.00	— 6.75	White, peeled	lb. .40	Cinchona Bark, pale, sel'd	lb. .70	— .75	
Cuts	lb. 4.50	— 5.00	split	lb. 2.25	Red	lb. .55	— .60	
Bourbon	lb. 3.75	— 4.50	Calcium Acetate, dried	lb. .70	Yellow, Calisaya	lb. .45	— .50	
So. American	lb. 4.00	— 4.50	Benzzoate	oz. —	Cinchonidine, Alkal. pure	oz. .95	— 1.20	
Tahiti	lb. 1.75	— 2.00	Fused	lb. .65	Bisulphate	oz. .51	— .65	
Bebeering hydrochlor	oz. —	— .25	Granulated	lb. .12	Hydrobromide	oz. .60	— .70	
Sulphate	oz. —	— .25	Citrate	lb. —	Hydrochloride	oz. .60	— .70	
Belladonna lvs., 1-lb. bot.	lb. 2.10	— 2.15	Formate	oz. —	Salicylate	oz. .51	— .65	
Bulk	lb. 1.90	— 2.00	Glycerophosphate	oz. —	Sulphate	oz. .57	— .67	
Root, German	lb. 4.25	— 4.50	Hypophosphate	lb. —	Cinchonidine	oz. .53	— .65	
Powdered	lb. 4.45	— 4.70	Iodide	lb. 1.15	Bisulphate	oz. .22	— .25	
Benzaldehyde	lb. 6.00	— 6.50	Lactate	oz. 4.10	Hydrochloride	oz. .38	— .50	
Benzene	oz. —	— .25	Lactophosphate Sol.	lb. 2.00	Sulphate	oz. .37	— .47	
Benzine	gal. .30	— .40	Nitrate	lb. —	Salicylate	oz. .38	— .40	
Benzoin, Siam	lb. 2.00	— 2.15	Oxalate	lb. —	Cinnabar	lb. 2.00	— 3.00	
Senatra	lb. .50	— .55	Peroxide	lb. 1.90	Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb. .35	— .40	
Powdered	lb. .60	— .65	Permanganate	oz. .35	Citrol Solution, 1-lb. bottle	lb. .42	— .47	
Benzonaphthol	oz. —	— 2.00	Phosphate, Precip.	lb. .90	3-oz. bottle	lb. —	— .30	
Berberine, C.P., 1/2-oz. v. ea.	—	—	Salicylate	lb. —	Civet	oz. —	— .30	
Phosphate	oz. —	—	Sulphate, Precip., pure	lb. .35	Cloves, Zanzibar	oz. .25	— .275	
Sulphate, 1-oz. v.	lb. 2.80	— 3.00	Sulphite	lb. .14	Powdered, pure	lb. .35	— .40	
Berberis Aquifolium	lb. .20	— .25	Sulphocarboilate	lb. .14	Penang	lb. .42	— .46	
Beta Eucaine, (S. & G.)	oz. —	— 3.50	Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.)	lb. 2.50	Cobalt, pow. (Fly Poison)	lb. .70	— .75	
Betanaphthol, resub., U.S.P., oz.	lb. 2.15	— 2.30	Calendula Flowers	lb. 2.50	Carbonate	oz. —	— .30	
Betin (Resinoid)	oz. .18	— .20	Camphor, refined	lb. .90	Chloride	oz. —	— .18	
Bismuth, Betanaph	oz. —	— .43	1/4-lb. squares	lb. .92	Nitrate	oz. —	— .15	
Citrate and Ammonium	lb. 4.45	— 4.60	Powdered	lb. .90	Sulphate	lb. 1.00	— 1.05	
Formic-iodide	oz. —	— .45	Japanese	lb. .94	Cocaine, Alk., 1/2-oz. v.	oz. 9.90	— 10.10	
Glycerite, N. F.	lb. —	— 1.80	Monobromated	lb. 3.00	Hydrochlor, cryst., o.z.	oz. 7.90	— 7.95	
Hydroxide, pow'd.	lb. —	— 5.05	Canary Seed, Sicily	lb. —	1/2-oz. vials	oz. 8.05	— 8.15	
Oleate, 50 p.c.	oz. —	— .50	Smyrna	lb. —	Oleate (5 p.c. Alk.)	oz. —	—	
Oxychloride	lb. —	— 4.33	So. American	lb. .0734	Coca Leaves, Huanuco	lb. —	—	
			Cannabine Tannate	lb. .30	Truxillo	lb. .40	— .45	
			Cannabis Indica Herb	lb. 2.70	Coccus, Ind. (Fish Ber.)	lb. .12	— .15	
					Powdered	lb. .20	— .25	
					Cochineal, Honduras	lb. .70	— .80	

## New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

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Ichthyl	.lb.	—	—	—	Lead Chromate, pure fused	lb.	—	1.10	Mercury, Cyanide	.lb.	—	5.75	
Ichthynat	.lb.	3.75	—	4.00	Iodide, powdered	.oz.	.22	.25	Chloride Mild (cal'd)	.lb.	2.09	2.30	
Imogen, 1 lb.	.lb.	—	—	—	Nitrate	.lb.	.23	.35	Iodide, green, Proft.	.lb.	4.75	5.00	
1 oz.	.oz.	—	—	.30	Oleate, 10 p.c.	.oz.	.20	.25	Red, (Pre.) Biniodide	.lb.	5.00	5.15	
Indigo Bengal, true	.oz.	3.75	—	5.00	Lecithin	.oz.	—	2.00	Nitrate	.oz.	—	—	
Carmine, Dry	.oz.	.50	—	.56	Leeches, best Swedish	.ea.	.18	.20	Oxide, Red (red pre.)	.lb.	2.26	2.50	
Insect Powder	.lb.	.46	—	.55	Lemon Peel, Ribbons	.lb.	.15	.20	Yellow	.oz.	—	.26	
Pure Uncol'd Dal'm	.lb.	—	—	—	Ground	.lb.	.20	.25	Salicylate	.oz.	.22	.25	
Inulin (Resinoid)	.oz.	—	—	1.25	Lenigallol	.oz.	—	1.00	Sulphate (Turp. M'I)	.lb.	3.40	3.55	
Iodine Resublimed	.lb.	3.60	—	3.95	Levulose, cryst.	.oz.	—	—	Sulphocyanate	.lb.	3.00	3.25	
Monobromide	.oz.	—	—	.50	Licorice, Barracco 1/2 s.	.lb.	—	.85	Mercury with Chalk (by suc-	cession)	.lb.	1.05	1.15
Monochloride	.oz.	—	—	.75	Corigliano	.lb.	—	—	Mesotan (25 oz. .42)	.oz.	—	.47	
Trichloride	.oz.	—	—	.95	Mass	.lb.	—	—	Metacarbol (devel.), 4-oz.	.oz.	—	—	
Iodipin, 10 p.c.	.oz.	—	—	—	Powdered	.lb.	—	—	1-oz	.oz.	—	—	
25 p.c.	.oz.	—	—	—	Root, Russian, cut	.lb.	.90	— 1.00	Methylene, Blue	.oz.	1.30	1.40	
Iodoform, cryst. & powd.	.lb.	4.40	—	4.80	Powdered	.lb.	1.00	— 1.10	Metol (developer), 16 oz.	.oz.	—	—	
Deodorized	.oz.	.70	—	.90	Root, Spanish, bundles	.lb.	.35	.40	Millet Seed	.lb.	.08	.14	
Idol	.oz.	—	—	—	Powdered	.lb.	.40	.45	German	.lb.	—	—	
Iodothyrine, 1/4-oz. vials	.oz.	—	—	3.90	Lilacine	.oz.	.75	.90	Monomethyl-Para-amido-Phenol	.oz.	—	3.50	
Ipecac Root, Carthagensa	.lb.	2.45	—	2.50	Lime, Chlorinated, bulk	.lb.	.064	.11	(chem. ident. with metol).	.oz.	—	—	
Powdered	.lb.	2.55	—	2.60	Assort., 1, 1/2 & 1/4-lb.	.lb.	.12	.16	Morphine, Acet. 1/2-oz. v.	.oz.	—	1.12	
Rio	.lb.	3.00	—	3.25	Lime Sulphurated, U. S. P.	.lb.	.45	.50	Alkaloid, pure 1/2-oz. v.	.oz.	—	16.45	
Irish Moss, bleached	.lb.	.22	—	.25	Litharge	.lb.	.14	.17	Hydrobromide, 1/2-oz. v.	.oz.	—	13.20	
Irisin (Eclectic Powder)	.oz.	.36	—	.45	Lithium, Acetate	.oz.	—	.22	Hydrochloride, 1/2-oz. v.	.oz.	—	13.20	
Iron, Acetate, dry	.oz.	.14	—	.16	Benzoate	.oz.	—	.130	Meconate	.oz.	—	14.00	
Benzoate	.oz.	.40	—	.50	Benzo-salicylate	.lb.	—	.285	Sulphate, 1-oz. v.	.oz.	11.30	13.00	
Bromide	.oz.	.18	—	.22	Bitartrate	.oz.	—	.25	1/2-oz. vial	.oz.	11.60	13.50	
Chloride, cryst. U. S. P.	.lb.	.30	—	.40	Carbonate	.lb.	—	.285	Valerate, 1/2-oz. v.	.oz.	—	—	
Citrate, U. S. P.	.lb.	.95	—	1.02	Citrate	.lb.	—	.24	Mullein, Flow., 1-lb. cans	.lb.	2.75	3.25	
and Ammonia, Sol.	.lb.	.90	—	.98	Glycero-phosphate	.oz.	—	—	Powdered	.lb.	2.20	2.60	
and Quin. Cit. U. S. P.	.lb.	—	—	—	Iodide	.oz.	—	.48	Musk Root	.lb.	2.75	3.25	
(12 p.c. Q.) Scales	.lb.	3.25	—	3.70	Salicylate	.lb.	3.15	.335	Seed	.lb.	.45	.50	
Quin. & Strychnine	.lb.	3.75	—	4.35	Lobelia, Herb	.lb.	.15	.20	Mustard Seed, black	.lb.	.25	.30	
Glycerinophosphate, sol.	.oz.	—	—	4.60	Powdered	.lb.	.20	.25	Ground	.lb.	.26	.33	
Hypophosphite	.lb.	1.75	—	1.85	Seed (cleaned)	.lb.	.36	.38	White	.lb.	.35	.40	
Iodide	.oz.	.28	—	.32	Powdered	.lb.	.42	.47	Ground	.lb.	.35	.40	
Syrup	.lb.	.40	—	.45	Lobelina (Resinoid)	.oz.	.70	— 1.10	Myricin (Resinoid)	.oz.	—	.80	
Nitrate Sol., U. S. P.	.lb.	.27	—	.30	Lodestone	.lb.	.40	.45	Myrrh (Gum-Resin)	.lb.	.35	.45	
Oxalate (Ferrous)	.oz.	.15	—	.17	Powdered	.lb.	.42	.47	Naphthalene, flake or balls	.lb.	.16/4	.19	
Oxide (Subcarb.)	.lb.	.11	—	.18	London-Purple	.lb.	.15	.20	Naphthol, Alpha	.lb.	—	3.50	
Red, Saccharated	.lb.	.45	—	.48	Lovage Root, sel., white	.lb.	.90	— 1.00	Beta, resubl.	.lb.	2.15	2.30	
Peptonized	.lb.	—	—	3.00	Seed	.lb.	.60	.70	Beta, Benzoyate	.oz.	—	1.50	
Phosphate, gen., lb. bots.	.lb.	.85	—	.90	Subsulphate	.lb.	—	—	Narcotine, pure 1/2-oz.	.ea.	—	.25	
U. S. P. Scales	.lb.	.85	—	.93	Powdered	.lb.	—	—	Nerol (Identical with Amidol),	1-oz.	—	.30	
Precipitated, 1-lb. bots.	.lb.	.35	—	.40	Magnesia, Calcined, See Oxide, heavy.	.lb.	—	—	Nickel and Ammon. Sul.	.lb.	.19	.21	
Protocarb. (Vallet's M)	.lb.	.30	—	.40	Magnesium, Benzooate	.oz.	—	.45	Acetate	.oz.	—	.15	
Pyrophos., Scales Sol.	.lb.	.90	—	.98	Carbonate, U. S. P. 4 ozs.	.oz.	.37	.39	Bromide	.oz.	—	.30	
Quevenne's (by hydrn.)	.lb.	.58	—	.60	2-oz.	.lb.	.38	.40	Chloride	.lb.	—	1.00	
Salicylate	.oz.	.20	—	.30	Oxide, yellow, pure	.lb.	—	.50	Iodide	.oz.	—	.170	
Sesquichloride	.lb.	.30	—	.35	Technical	.lb.	.36	.38	Sulphate	.lb.	.27	.30	
Solution	.lb.	.09	—	.15	Powdered, U. S. P.	.lb.	.40	.42	Nirvanin	.oz.	—	.350	
Subsulphate	.lb.	.27	—	.33	Technical, kegs	.lb.	—	.21	Nitro Glycerin 1 p.c. sol.	.oz.	—	.20	
Solution (Monsel's)	.lb.	.12	—	.15	Bbls.	.lb.	—	.20	Novaspirin	.oz.	—	1.00	
Sulph. (Copperas)	.lb.	2.20	—	2.50	Ponderous, U. S. P.	.lb.	.85	.90	25-oz. lots	.oz.	—	.90	
Cryst., pure	.lb.	.08	—	.12	Technical	.lb.	.80	.85	Tablets, 100s	.oz.	—	1.25	
Tartrate & Ammonium	.lb.	.80	—	.90	Glycerophosphate	.oz.	.32	.33	Novocain	.oz.	—	—	
and Potass. Scales	.lb.	.95	—	1.05	Hypophosphite, pure	.oz.	—	.42	Hydrochl. (Hoechst), 5 gram	vials	—	—	
Tersulph. Sol., U. S. P.	.lb.	.23	—	.25	Iodide	.oz.	—	.42	Nutgalls	.lb.	.75	.85	
Valerate	.lb.	.80	—	.90	Lactate	.oz.	—	.42	Powdered	.lb.	.90	.95	
Isarol, glass bots.	.lb.	—	—	3.70	Metal, Powdered	.oz.	.57	.65	Nutmegs	.lb.	.30	.35	
Isinglass, Russian	.lb.	5.75	—	6.00	Ribbon	.oz.	.75	.95	Extra large	.oz.	.35	.38	
American	.lb.	.90	—	1.05	Nitrate	.lb.	.95	— 1.00	Nux. Comica	.lb.	.13	.14	
Jaborandi Leaves	.lb.	.30	—	.35	Light	.lb.	.95	— 1.00	Powdered	.lb.	.18	.22	
Jalap Root selected	.lb.	.30	—	.35	Peroxide	.lb.	.245	— 2.60	Oil, Almond, bitter	.lb.	10.00	17.00	
Powdered	.lb.	.40	—	.45	Phosphate, pure	.oz.	.06	.08	Without acid	.lb.	17.00	18.00	
Jamaica Dogwood	.lb.	—	—	.25	Salicylate	.lb.	1.15	— 1.25	Almonds sweet	.lb.	1.05	1.20	
Jequirity Seed (Abrus Precatorius)	.oz.	.10	—	.12	Salts (Sal. Epsom)	.lb.	.05/2	.10	Amber, crude, dark	.lb.	1.50	1.75	
Job's Tears	.lb.	.30	—	.35	C. P. Crystals	.lb.	.20	.25	Rectified	.lb.	2.00	2.50	
Juglandin (Resinoid)	.oz.	.36	—	.45	Malva Flowers large	.lb.	.20	.30	Angelica	.oz.	—	—	
Juniper Berries	.lb.	.12	—	.15	Blue, small	.lb.	1.90	— 1.95	Aniseed, Star	.lb.	1.40	1.50	
Kamala	.lb.	1.90	—	2.00	Manaca Root	.lb.	.45	.50	Bay	.lb.	3.50	4.25	
Powdered	.lb.	2.10	—	2.20	Mandrake Root	.lb.	.16	.20	Benne (Sesame), Imported	bbls. or less	2.60	2.85	
Kaolin	.lb.	—	—	—	Powdered	.lb.	.22	.25	Bergamot	.lb.	6.25	6.75	
Kava, Kava	.lb.	.07	—	.09	Manganese, Bromide	.oz.	—	.40	Birch, Black (Betula)	.lb.	3.10	3.55	
Powdered	.lb.	.26	—	.30	Carbonate, cryst. med.	.oz.	—	.10	Birch Tar Crude	Refined	—	—	
Kola Nuts small and large	.lb.	.20	—	.24	Chloride, cryst.	.lb.	.75	.85	Cade	.lb.	1.25	1.45	
Powdered	.lb.	.25	—	.30	Glycerophosphate	.oz.	.32	.36	Cajuput, bottles	.lb.	1.00	1.10	
Kouso powdered	.lb.	.65	—	.75	Hypophosphite	.lb.	2.50	— 2.70	Camphor	.lb.	.30	.35	
Lactucarium	.lb.	7.75	—	8.00	Iodide	.oz.	—	.42	Capsicum	.oz.	—	.50	
Lactophenin	.oz.	—	—	1.00	Lactate	.oz.	—	.25	Caraway	.lb.	6.50	6.75	
Ladies' Slipper Root	.lb.	.40	—	.47	Oxide black powder	.lb.	.24	.30	Cassia	.lb.	1.70	1.80	
Landoline	.lb.	—	—	—	Peptonized	.lb.	3.00	— 4.50	Castor, American	.lb.	.27	.32	
Anhydrous	.lb.	—	—	—	Powdered	.lb.	.60	.65	Cedar Leaves, pure	.lb.	1.00	1.10	
Landum, "Merck"	.lb.	—	—	.60	Sorts	.lb.	.75	.80	Wood	.lb.	.28	.35	
(See also Adeps Lanae)	.lb.	—	—	.75	Majororam Leaves	.lb.	.28	.65	Celery	.oz.	—	—	
Larkspur Seed	.lb.	.32	—	.37	Mastic	.lb.	.80	.85	Chaulmoogra	.lb.	2.00	2.25	
Powdered	.lb.	.37	—	.42	Matio leaves	.lb.	.40	.50	Cherry Laurel	.oz.	—	.75	
Lavender Flowers	.lb.	.40	—	.45	Menthul, cryst.	.lb.	3.50	— 3.60	Cinnamon, Ceylon	.oz.	—	—	
Extra	.lb.	.45	—	.50	Mercury	.lb.	2.00	— 2.10	Citronella	.lb.	6.5	.75	
Hand picked	.lb.	.55	—	.60	Ammon, pure precip.	.lb.	2.35	— 2.60	Cloves	.lb.	1.80	1.90	
Lead Acetate (sugar)	.lb.	.22	—	.25	Powdered	.lb.	1.90	— 2.10	Cocoanut	.lb.	.28	.35	
Carbonate, Medicinal	.lb.	.55	—	.60	Bisulphate	.lb.	1.80	— 2.00	Cod Liver, Newfoundland	gal.	2.80	2.85	
Chloride	.lb.	.75	—	.85	Bromide	.oz.	—	—	Norwegian	.bbls.	ea. 132.00	133.00	

## New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Oil, Copaiba, pure	lb. 1.20	— 1.25	Ointment, Citrine	lb. .83	— .90	Potassium Bromide	lb. 1.10	— 1.25
Coriander	oz. 2.00	— 2.25	Iodine	lb. —	— 1.00	Carbonate tech.(Pearl Ash)	lb. 1.00	— 1.10
Cottonseed, yel. & wh. ... gal.	1.55	— 1.60	Mercurial, $\frac{1}{2}$ mercury	lb. 1.31	— 1.40	U. S. P.	lb. —	— 1.45
Croton	lb. 1.25	— 1.35	1-3 Mercury	lb. .95	— 1.05	Refined (Sal Tartar)	lb. 1.15	— 1.30
Cubeb	lb. 6.00	— 6.25	Zinc Oxide	lb. —	— .50	Chlorate	lb. .71	— .80
Cumin	lb. 6.50	— 7.00	Opium (Natural)	lb. 30.00	— 31.00	Granulated	lb. .88	— .95
Dill	oz. .45	— .50	Granulated	lb. 33.25	— 34.00	Powdered	lb. .72	— .80
Erigeron, true	lb. 1.50	— 2.00	U. S. P. powdered	lb. 33.25	— 34.00	Chloride, C. P.	lb. 1.35	— 1.45
Eucalyptus	lb. 1.25	— 1.35	Orange Flowers	lb. 1.30	— 1.45	Citrate	lb. 1.95	— 2.05
Fennel Seed, pure	lb. 4.75	— 5.00	Peel, Curacao	lb. .10	— .18	Cyanide	lb. 2.50	— 2.75
Fusee, Crude	gal. 4.75	— 5.25	Orphol	oz. —	—	Fluoride	lb. 2.30	— 3.00
Pure	lb. .90	— 1.10	Orris, Florentine	lb. .26	— .30	Glycerophosphate	oz. .27	— .30
Gaultheria Leaf	lb. 4.75	— 5.00	Select Finger	lb. 2.40	— 2.50	Hypophosphate	lb. 2.10	— 2.20
Geranium, Rose	lb. 16.50	— 18.50	Verona	lb. .20	— .25	Iodide	lb. 3.25	— 3.50
Turkish	lb. 14.50	— 15.00	Orthoform	oz. —	—	Iodate	oz. —	— .35
Ginger	oz. .55	— .60	Ortol (developer), 16-oz. bottles	oz. —	—	Lactate	75-80 p.c.	lb. — 2.80
Gingergrass	lb. 2.00	— 2.25	incl. ....lb. Nominal	—	—	Lactophosphate	oz. .20	— .24
Haarlem, Dutch	gross 7.00	— 7.50	1-oz. ....oz. — .80	—	—	Metabisulphite, 1-lb. c. b.	9 lb. 1.50	— 1.80
Sylvester's	doz. 3.00	— 3.25	Ortol Bisulphite, tubes	set. — .50	—	Nitrate	lb. .40	— .54
Hemlock	lb. 1.00	— 1.15	Ovaraden	oz. —	— 1.30	Powdered	lb. .35	— .45
Henbane	lb. —	— 1.25	Ovarin	oz. 5.00	— 5.35	C. P.	lb. .50	— .60
Juniper Berries	lb. 19.00	— 20.00	Oxgall, purified, U. S. P.	lb. —	— 2.00	Permanganate	oz. 4.50	— 4.60
Wood	lb. 3.50	— 4.00	Palladium Dichloride, 15 gr. v.ea.	—	— 2.50	Phenoxyphosphate	oz. —	— .32
Lard	gal. 1.40	— 1.55	Pancreatin, U. S. P.	oz. .25	— .30	C. P.	lb. —	—
Lavender, Mitcham	oz. —	—	Paprika pods, Hungarian	lb. .65	— .70	Prussiate, red	lb. —	—
Flowers	lb. 4.75	— 5.00	Paraffin	lb. .12	— .18	Berries	lb. .32	— .37
Garden, French	lb. 1.00	— 1.25	Paraform	oz. .14	— .18	Protargol	oz. .20	— .24
Spike	lb. 1.40	— 1.50	Paraldehyde U. S. P.	lb. —	— 3.00	Pulsatilla Herb	lb. 4.20	— 5.00
Expressed	lb. 1.20	— 1.25	Paramidophenol (Hydrochloride)	—	—	Pumpkin Seed	lb. .20	— .25
Male Fern, Ethereal	lb. 7.00	— 8.00	1-oz. c.c. v. incl. ....oz. —	—	—	Pyktonian Blue	oz. 2.50	— 3.00
Mustard, artificial	oz. 1.85	— 2.50	Parcetina Brava Root	lb. .45	— .50	Pyridine	oz. —	— .25
Essential	oz. 1.95	— 2.00	Paris Green	lb. .44	— .50	Pyramidon	oz. —	— 2.50
Musk	oz. —	— 1.25	Parsley Seed	lb. .28	— .33	Pyrocatechin Resublimed	oz. —	— .80
Neatsfoot	gal. 1.10	— 1.15	Patchouli Leaves	lb. .40	— .50	Quassia, rasped	lb. .18	— .22
Neroli, Bigarade, best	oz. 4.00	— 4.50	Pelletierine Sulphate, 15 gr.v.ea.	—	— 1.75	Powdered	lb. .24	— .28
Petale, extra	oz. 5.00	— 5.25	Pellitory Root	lb. .45	— .60	Querebrachio Bark	lb. .45	— .50
Nutmeg	lb. 1.75	— 2.00	Pennyroyal, Herb	lb. .20	— .25	Queen of Meadow Leaves	lb. .25	— .30
Olive, Lucca, Cream, $\frac{1}{2}$ -gal.	3.25	— 3.50	Pepper, black, clean sift	lb. .30	— .35	Quince Seed	lb. 1.00	— 1.10
and 1-gal. cans	gal. 3.10	— 3.35	White	lb. .28	— .30	Quinidine, Alk., cryst.	oz. .82	— 1.00
Malaga	gal. 1.90	— 1.95	Peppermint, Herb, Germ.	lb. .70	— .75	Sulph.	oz. .47	— .57
Pompeian	gal. 2.70	— 3.00	Leaves, pressed, oza.	lb. .25	— .35	Quinine, Alkaloid	oz. —	— 1.64
Orange, bitter	lb. 2.25	— 2.50	Persian Berries	lb. .45	— .55	Acetate	oz. —	— 1.81
Sweet	lb. 3.25	— 3.50	Petroleum, U. S. P., white	lb. .21	— .27	Bimuricate	oz. —	— 1.60
Origanum, mixture	lb. .35	— .90	Phenacetin (Bayer)	oz. —	— 2.40	Arsenite	oz. —	— 1.60
Palm, Lagos	lb. .16	— .20	do (L. & F.)	oz. —	— 2.75	Benzoate	oz. —	— 1.00
Kernel	lb. .25	— .30	Pheno-bromate	oz. —	— 2.00	Bisulphite	oz. .85	— 1.00
Paraffin, Domestic	gal. 1.40	— 1.50	Phenol-bismuth	oz. —	— .80	Carbolate	oz. —	— 1.48
Light	gal. —	—	Phenolphthalein	oz. 1.35	— 1.45	Citrate	oz. —	— 2.47
Russian	gal. —	—	Phosphorus, Amorphous	lb. 1.50	— 1.60	Glycerophosphate	oz. —	— 1.42
Patchouli	oz. 1.60	— 1.60	Photol	oz. —	— 4.00	Hydrobromide	oz. —	— 1.42
Peach Kernels	lb. .45	— .55	Pichi Herb	lb. .22	— .25	Hydrochloride	oz. —	— 1.61
Peanut	gal. 1.35	— 1.45	Pilocarpine, Alk., pure	gr. .10	— .10	Hypophosphite	oz. —	— 1.44
Pennyroyal	lb. 2.30	— 2.60	Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	oz. —	—	Phenolusphonate	oz. —	— 1.39
Pepper, black (Oleoresin, U. S. P.)	lb. —	—	Nitrate	oz. .07	— .08	Lactate	oz. —	— 1.61
Peppermint, N. Y.	lb. 2.50	— 2.60	Salicylate	oz. —	— .10	Salicylate	oz. —	— 1.39
Hotchkiss	lb. 3.50	— 3.75	Pink Root, true	lb. .55	— .60	Sulphate, 100-oz. tins	oz. .80	— .81
Western	lb. 2.50	— 2.60	Piperidine	oz. —	— 1.00	5-oz. cans	oz. .83	— .85
Petti Grain	oz. .75	— .85	Piperazine	oz. 1.00	— 1.20	1-oz. cans	oz. .88	— .90
Pimenta	lb. 2.10	— 2.50	Pipsissewa Leaves	lb. .32	— .45	Valerate	oz. —	—
Pine Needles	lb. 1.10	— 1.70	Pitch, Burgundy	lb. .28	— .32	Rape Seed, English	lb. .12	— .14
Rape Seed	gal. —	— 1.75	Plaster, calcined	lb. 2.90	— 2.95	German	lb. .10	— .12
Rhodinol	oz. —	— 4.00	True, dentist's, sifted	oz. 4.25	— 4.50	Raspberries, dried	lb. .55	— .60
Rhodium	oz. .30	— .40	Platinat Ammonium Chloro, 15 gr. vials	lb. 1.80	— 2.00	Red Saunders	lb. .16	— .20
Rose, Kissanlik	oz. 17.00	— 17.50	Platinat Potassium Chloro, 15 gr. vials	lb. 2.00	— 2.20	Rennet, powder	oz. —	— .75
Artificial	oz. 3.50	— 4.00	Pleurisy Root	lb. .25	— .30	Resin, common	lb. .08	— .10
Rosemary Flowers	lb. 1.00	— 1.15	Plumbago, C. P.	oz. .50	— .60	Good, strained, per 280 lbs.	lb. 8.00	— 8.25
Trieste	lb. .75	— .90	Podophyllin (Resin)	lb. 3.25	— 3.70	Powdered	lb. .12	— .18
Rosin	gal. .40	— .76	Poke Berries	lb. .20	— .22	Resor-Bisnol	oz. —	— 1.00
Rue, pure	oz. .50	— .60	Root	lb. .16	— .20	Resorcin, pure white	oz. 1.45	— 1.55
Sage	oz. —	— .40	Powdered	lb. .20	— .25	Rhatany Root	lb. .35	— .40
Salad, Union Oil Co.	gal. 1.55	— 1.60	Poppy Heads	lb. .60	— .70	Rhamin' (Resinoid)	oz. —	— 1.00
Sandalwood, English	lb. 13.00	— 13.75	Seed blue (Maw)	lb. .85	— .90	Rhodol (Developer), 1-lb. bottles	lb. —	—
West Indian	lb. 6.75	— 7.00	White	lb. .36	— .38	incl. ....lb. —	—	—
Sassafras	lb. .75	— .80	Potassa, Caustic, com.	lb. 1.00	— 1.15	1-oz. ....oz. —	—	—
Savin	lb. 9.50	— 10.00	White, sticks	lb. 1.50	— 1.60	Rhubarb, Canton	lb. .55	— .85
Spearmint, pure	lb. 2.50	— 2.75	Potassium Acetate	lb. 1.60	— 1.65	Clippings	lb. .35	— .45
Sperm, winter, bleached	lb. 1.55	— 1.65	Arsenate	oz. .12	— .15	Powdered	lb. .75	— 1.15
Spruce	lb. .75	— .90	Arsenite	oz. —	—	Rochelle Salt	lb. .40	— .45
Tansy	lb. 3.25	— 3.75	Benzoate	oz. .30	— .45	Rodinal (Developer), 16-oz. bot.	lb. —	—
Tar, U. S. P.	gal. .40	— .50	Bichromate	lb. .50	— .55	incl. ....lb. —	—	—
Thyme, commercial	lb. .35	— .75	Bicarbonate	lb. 1.70	— 2.30	3-oz. bottle incl. ....oz. —	—	— 75
Red, No. 1	lb. 1.55	— 1.65	Bisulphate, cryst.	lb. —	— .80	Rose Leaves, pale	lb. .90	— 1.20
White	lb. 1.75	— 2.00	C. P.	lb. 1.00	— 1.25	Red	lb. .55	— .60
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb. 4.00	— 4.50	Bitartrate (Cream Tartar) pure	lb. .51	— .55	Rosemary Flowers	lb. .35	— .35
Heavy, true, f. grapes	lb. 5.50	— 6.50	and powdered	lb. —	—	Leaves	lb. .30	— .30
Wintergreen	lb. 4.75	— 5.00	Borate	lb. —	— .90	Rotten Stone	lb. .07	— .10
Synthetic	lb. 1.30	— 1.40				Rubidium Bromide	oz. —	— 1.76
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb. —	—				Iodide, 1-oz. v.	oz. 2.00	— 2.25
Wormwood Amer., good	lb. 4.25	— 4.50						
Ylang Ylang, true	oz. 4.50	— 5.50						

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Saccharin	oz. — — 1.60	Sodium Phosphate, cryst.	lb. .14 — .15	Theophorin	oz. — — .75
Saffron, Amer. (safflower)	lb. .75 — .80	Pure, cryst.	lb. .10 — .14	Thiosinamine	lb. — — —
Spanish true Valencia	lb. 12.50 — 13.00	Recrystallized	lb. .16 — .17	1-oz. c.v. inc.	oz. — — 2.00
Sage Leaves	lb. .22 — .65	Dried	lb. .26 — .28	Thiocarbamide	oz. — — 1.60
Domestic	lb. .50 — .60	Phosphomolybdate	oz. .47 — .55	Thiocol	oz. — — 1.60
Sajodin Tabs.	vial .75 — .90	Salicylate	lb. 1.25 — 1.35	Thyme herb	lb. .20 — .26
St. John's Bread	lb. .12 — .15	From Oil Wintergreen	lb. 4.25 — 5.00	Thymol	lb. 20.00 — 22.00
Salicin	oz. 1.50 — 1.60	Silicate, dry	lb. .12 — .20	Iodide, U. S. P.	lb. 18.00 — 18.75
Saliformin	oz. — — 1.00	Liquid	lb. .06 — .08	Thyroids	lb. — — 16.00
Salipyrin	oz. — — .80	Silicofluoride	oz. — — .15	Tilia Flowers no leaves	lb. .55 — .65
Salol	lb. 1.95 — 2.05	Succinate	lb. 8.25 — 8.50	With leaves	lb. .40 — .50
Salophen	tube 1.50 — 1.80	Sulphate (Sal. Glauber)	lb. .04 — .05	Tin, Chloride, pure	lb. — — .90
Salouquine	oz. — — 1.25	Pure cryst.	lb. .08 — .12	Oxide, pure	lb. .80 — .90
Salt peter (See Pot. Nitrate)		Dry	lb. .08 — .12	Toluene	lb. — — .50
Sandalwood	lb. .25 — .30	Sulphide	lb. .30 — .35	Tolypyrrin	oz. — — 1.25
Ground	lb. .35 — .40	Sulphite, cryst.	lb. .12 — .17	Tomentilla Root	lb. .40 — .50
Sandarac, Gum, clear	lb. .60 — .65	Pure, dried (Anhydrous)	lb. .24 — .27	Triphenin	oz. — — .50
Sanguinaria (Resinoid)	oz. — — 1.00	Tungstate, 1-lb. c.b. 8.	lb. 1.00 — 1.60	Tragacanth Aleppo, extra	lb. 2.90 — 3.00
Santonin	oz. 3.05 — 3.12	Valerate	oz. — — .75	Aleppo, No. 1	lb. 2.65 — 2.75
Saponin crude	lb. — — 4.00	and Potassium Tartrate		Powdered	lb. 2.45 — 2.85
Sarsaparilla Root Hon. cut	lb. .52 — .58	(Rochelle Salt)	lb. .34 — .44	Turpentine, Chian, gen.	oz. .45 — .50
Mexican cut	lb. .30 — .35	Spartein, Sulph.	oz. 3.00 — 3.10	Venice, true cloudy	lb. 3.80 — 3.90
Powdered	lb. .35 — .40	Spearmint Leaves, oza	lb. .34 — .38	Artificial	lb. .18 — .20
Bark	lb. .17 — .22	Spermaceti, cakes	lb. .36 — .38	Turkey Corn Root	lb. .85 — .90
Sassafras, Pith	oz. .18 — .20	Spikenard Root	lb. .35 — .40	Turmeric, powdered	lb. .16 — .20
Satrapol	oz. — — .40	Spruce Gum	lb. 1.00 — 1.10	Unicorn Root, true	lb. .28 — .35
Saw Palmetto Berries	lb. .18 — .20	Extra	lb. 1.50 — 1.65	False	lb. .40 — .45
Scammony, Resin	oz. .25 — .30	Spirit, Ammonia, U. S. P.	lb. .64 — .74	Uran, Acetate, 1-oz. g.s.v.7 oz.	— — .40
Scarlet Red, Biebrich, Med'loz	oz. — — 2.25	Aromatic	lb. .60 — .65	1-lb.	lb. — — 6.00
Scopolamine, Hydrobromide, 15 gr. vial	ea. 3.50 — 3.75	Ether, comp.	lb. — — 1.80	Chlor., 1-oz. g.s.v.7 oz.	— — .45
Hydrochloride 5 gr. v. ea.	.75 — 1.00	Spirits, Turpentine	gal. .52 — .60	Nitrate, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14	oz. — — 3.75
Senecin (Resinoid)	oz. — — 1.50	Squawvine Root	lb. .56 — .68	1-oz. g.s.b. 7 oz.	— — .40
Senega Root	lb. .80 — .90	Stramonium Leaves	lb. .20 — .24	Sulph., 1-oz. g.s.v.7 oz.	— — .50
Seidlitz Mixture	lb. .31 — .36	Powdered	lb. .40 — .45	Uva Ursi	lb. .15 — .20
Senna Leaves Alexandria	lb. .75 — .90	Pressed, oza	lb. .38 — .43	Valerian Root, English	lb. .85 — .90
Powdered	lb. .60 — .65	Seed	lb. .20 — .22	Powdered	lb. .95 — 1.00
Tinnevelly select	lb. .35 — .40	Powdered	lb. .25 — .28	Belgian	lb. .85 — .96
Senna Pods	lb. .40 — .45	Strontrium Acetate	oz. .10 — .12	Powdered	lb. .95 — 1.00
Senol Solution 1-lb. bottle	lb. .3-oz. — —	Bromide	lb. 1.40 — 1.50	Vanillin	oz. .65 — .75
Spiraea, True	oz. — — .45	Carbonate	lb. .55 — .60	Veratrine	oz. — — —
Serpentaria (Va. Snake Root)	lb. .50 — .55	Chloride	lb. .40 — .60	Sulphate	oz. 2.40 — 2.50
Silver, Chloride	oz. .73 — .80	Iodide	oz. .24 — .28	Veratrum Viride, Root	lb. .15 — .20
Citrate	oz. — — 1.15	Lactate	oz. .18 — .22	Verdigris, pow'd, pure	lb. .45 — .50
Cyanide	oz. 1.04 — 1.10	Nitrate, dry	lb. .33 — .40	Veronal	oz. — — 4.20
Iodide	oz. — — 1.19	Granular, C. P.	lb. — — —	Tablets, 5 gr. 10's	tube — — .60
Lactate	oz. — — 1.00	Peroxide (Hydrated)	lb. 2.75 — 3.00	100s	— — 5.00
Nitrate, cryst.	oz. .53 — .58	Salicylate	lb. 1.15 — 1.25	Vervain Root	lb. .28 — .35
Fused Cones	oz. .55 — .60	Strophantus Seed, brown	lb. 1.50 — 1.75	Violet Flowers	lb. 1.25 — 1.35
Nucleinate	oz. .60 — .65	Green	lb. 1.25 — 1.35	Wahoo, Bark of Root	lb. .45 — .50
Oxide	oz. 1.10 — 1.20	Powdered	lb. 1.35 — 1.45	Bark of Tree	lb. .25 — .35
Simaruba, Bark of Root	lb. .35 — .40	Strichnine, Acetate, 1/6th oz.	oz. 2.25 — 2.38	Walnut Leaves	lb. .20 — .25
Skullcap Leaves	lb. .32 — .40	Alk., pow'd, 1/6th-oz. v.	oz. 2.10 — 2.15	Water Pepper	lb. .20 — .25
Powdered	lb. .29 — .34	Arsenate	oz. — — 2.35	Wax, Bay	lb. .40 — .45
Skunk Cabbage	lb. .20 — .25	Glycerophosphate, 1/6-oz. v.	oz. — — 3.35	Bees, yellow	lb. .63 — .65
Smilacina (Resinoid)	oz. — — 3.00	Hypophosphite	oz. — — 2.75	Carnauba, No. 1	lb. .70 — .75
Snakeroot, Canada	lb. .35 — .45	Nitrate, 1/6th oz. v.	oz. — — 2.35	Japan	lb. .25 — .27
Soap, Castile, green	lb. .20 — .22	Phosphate	oz. — — 2.35	White Hellebore, Root	lb. .26 — .30
Mottled, genuine	lb. .20 — .22	Sulphate, 1/6th oz. v.	oz. — — 1.85	Powdered	lb. .15 — .20
White Conti's	lb. .35 — .40	Sublamine, S. & G.	oz. — — .50	White Pine Bark	lb. .03 — .03
Soft, green	lb. .23 — .26	Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb. .38 — .40	Whiting	lb. .12 — .16
Soap Tree Bark, whole	lb. .12 — .16	1-lb. cartons	lb. .40 — .45	Wild Cherry Bark	lb. .14 — .18
Cut	lb. .23 — .28	Sulfonal, Bayer	oz. — — 1.35	Ground	lb. .12 — .18
Powdered	lb. .25 — .30	L. & F.	oz. — — 1.10	Willow Bark, black	lb. — — .25
Soda, Caustic, purified, fused	lb. .50 — .60	Sulphonmethane, U. S. P.	1.00 — 1.06	White	lb. .10 — .12
Caustic, pure (by alcohol) sticks	oz. .85 — .85	Sulphonethylmeth., U. S. P.	1.25 — 1.35	Wintergreen Leaves	lb. .20 — .25
Sodium Acetate	lb. .20 — .25	Sulphothol	lb. — — 2.50	Winter's Bark	lb. .65 — .75
Arsenate	lb. .23 — .26	Sulphur Chloride	lb. — — .50	Witch Hazel, Extract double	oz. .77 — .85
Arsenite, pure	lb. .73 — .85	Flowers	lb. .08 — .09	Distilled	gal. .65 — .71
Benzoate	lb. 8.25 — 8.50	Iodide	oz. .28 — .32	Barrels	oz. .65 — .70
Bicarbonate	lb. .024 — .026	Lac, precipitated	lb. .55 — .60	Witch Hazel Leaves	lb. .15 — .20
Bichromate	lb. .35 — .40	Roll	lb. .05 — .06	Wormseed (Chenopodium)	lb. .16 — .18
C. P., powdered	oz. .08 — .10	Washed	lb. .09 — .12	Wormwood Herb	lb. .25 — .30
Bitartrate	lb. .80 — .90	Sumac bark	lb. .12 — .16	Xeroform	lb. — — —
Bromide	lb. .55 — .60	Summer Savory Leaves	lb. .35 — .40	Yellow Dock Root	lb. .18 — .22
Cacodylate, 1 oz.	ea. — — 2.60	Sunflower Seeds	lb. .071/2 — .12	Zinc, Acetate, 1-lb. bats.	lb. .45 — .55
Carbon (Sal Soda)	lb. .023/4 — .04	Talcum powdered	lb. .04 — .06	Benzoate	oz. .90 — 1.00
C. P., cryst., U. S. P.	lb. .13 — .19	Purified	lb. .16 — .20	Bromide	oz. .20 — .25
Dried purified	lb. .16 — .18	Tamarinds	kegs 4.75 — 5.00	Chloride, fused	lb. .70 — .95
Granulated	lb. .023/4 — .04	Tannalbin	oz. — — .85	Granulated	lb. .35 — .40
Chlorate	lb. .45 — .75	Tannoform	oz. — — .50	Iodide	oz. .28 — .32
Chloride, C. P.	lb. .15 — .18	Tar, Barbadoes	gal. .80 — .90	Metallic C. P.	lb. .45 — .90
Cinnamate	oz. .50 — .60	No. Carolina, pt. cans	doz. .85	Gran., free from As.	lb. .60 — 1.00
Citrate	lb. .80 — .85	Tartar Emetic	lb. .70 — .76	Hypophosphite	oz. .22 — .25
Cyanide	lb. .40 — .55	Terebene (Optic, insect.)	lb. — — .75	Lactophosphite	oz. .22 — .25
Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c.	oz. .18 — .22	Terpin Hydrate, 1-lb. car.	lb. .60 — .65	Phosphate	lb. 1.25 — 1.40
Hypophosphite	oz. .15 — .25	Terpinol	lb. .95 — 1.05	Phosphide	oz. .30 — .40
Hyposulphite, cryst.	lb. .04 — .06	Thalline sulphate	oz. 7.50 — 8.00	Salicylate	oz. — — .60
Kegs, 112 lbs.	lb. .023/4 — .03	Thallium Acetate, 15 gr. v. ea.	oz. — — .35	Stearate	lb. — — .60
Granular	lb. .023/4 — .06	Theobromine	oz. — — 1.80	Sulphate, crystals	lb. .08 — .10
Iodide (oz. .37-40)	lb. .425 — 4.50	Theocin	oz. — — 2.70	C. P.	lb. .18 — .25
Lactophosphate	oz. .20 — .25			Valerate	oz. — — 13.00
Metabisulphite, 1-lb. c.b. 9 lb.	lb. .70 — .70				
Nitrate	lb. .17 — .30				
Nitrite	lb. .17 — .30				
Oxalate	lb. 1.50 — 1.75				
Perborate	lb. .55 — .60				
Permanganate	lb. .55 — .60				
Phenilisulphonate	lb. .95 — 1.05				

# Imports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, etc.

Entered for Consumption April 15 to April 22, 1917

ACID—  
200 kegs citric, G. Lueders & Co.  
118 kegs tartaric, Simpson, Spence & Young.  
ALUM—  
224 casks potash, Chas. Tennant & Sons.  
BEANS—  
24 cases vanilla, W. A. Ingersoll.  
BERRIES—  
280 bags juniper, P. E. Anderson & Co.  
103 bags juniper, J. L. Hopkins & Co.  
CASEIN—  
1,050 bags, Atterbury & McKelvey.  
205 bags, A. Klipstein & Co.  
COLOCYNTH—  
98 bales, H. Monsanto & Co.  
DYES AND DYESTUFFS—  
23 bags cochineal, Hagemeyer Trading Co.  
218 bags indigo, A. Klipstein & Co.  
56 casks, Arnold Hoffman & Co.  
5 chests, L. E. Ransom.  
36 chests, L. Littlejohn & Co.  
10 cases orchil liquor, Oakes M'f'g. Co.  
ESSENTIAL OILS—  
3 barrels, George Lueders & Co.  
1 barrel, National Aniline & Chemical Co.  
32 cases, A. H. Smith & Co.  
10 cases, Young & Glenn.  
8 cases, A. Kloe.  
10 cases geranium, Colgate & Co.  
19 cases juniper berry, G. Lueders & Co.  
50 cases lemon, G. Lueders & Co.  
FLOWERS—  
24 casks, Frost & Cundill, Inc.  
25 bags, Levy & Lewis Co.  
14 bales, S. B. Penick & Co.  
10 cases, saffron, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co.  
5 cases saffron, Intercean Forwarding Co.  
3 cases saffron, J. W. Lyon & Co.  
2 cases saffron, R. Del Castillo & Co.  
GELATIN—  
200 bags commercial, Paul Puttmann.

GLYCERIN—  
200 drums, Marx & Rawolle.  
GUMS—  
85 cases arabic, T. M. Duche & Co.  
HERBS—  
60 bags medicinal, A. De Rostaing.  
25 bales medicinal, S. B. Penick & Co.  
IODINE—  
6 cases crude, Nash & L. Watjen Co.  
IRON OXIDE—  
29 casks, I. W. Coulston & Co.  
750 bags, Frame, Leaycraft & Co.  
250 bags, Prince Manufacturing Co.  
42 casks, J. Lee Smith & Co.  
13 casks, F. A. Reichard & Co.  
LEAVES—  
9 bales digitalis, T. Stephens & Co.  
15 casks sage, Innis, Speiden & Co.  
17 bales senna, P. E. Anderson & Co.  
12 bales senna, S. B. Penick & Co.  
210 bales thyme, Van Loan & Co.  
LICORICE—  
100 cases paste, Weaver & Sterry.  
680 bales root, Aquimbeau Ramee & Co.  
125 bales root, Maynard & Child.  
150 bales root, W. Benkert.  
69 bales root, Segui Import Co.  
LITHYOL—  
5 cases, Innis, Speiden & Co.  
MAGNESIUM CITRATE—  
9 cases, A. De Rostaing.  
MANNA—  
5 cases, Schieffelin & Co.  
12 cases, Arthur Stallmann & Co.  
MEDICINAL & MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS—  
21 cases (in transit).

MENTHOL—  
60 cases, Mentholatum Co.  
OILS—  
150 barrels castor, Schofield Oil Co.  
60 barrels coconut, J. Simon & Co.  
ROOTS—  
10 bags aconite, J. L. Hopkins & Co.  
20 bags aconite, S. B. Penick & Co.  
5 bales colchicum, L. Fernandez & Co.  
100 bags gentian, J. Segui Import Co.  
15 bags medicinal, P. H. Petry & Co.  
53 bags orris, Colgate & Co.  
1,089 bales zacatan, A. Gonzalez.  
SEEDS—  
10 bags anise, Peek & Velsor.  
120 bags anise, J. L. Hopkins & Co.  
200 bags anise, C. E. Armstrong.  
200 bags fenugreek, J. Kissock & Co.  
200 bags mustard, J. R. Marquette, Jr.  
280 bags mustard, J. R. Marquette, Jr.  
SHELLAC—  
200 bags shellac, Rogers & Pyatt Shellac Co.  
SOAP, CASTILE—  
575 cases, J. D. Nordlinger & Co.  
SODIUM CYANIDE—  
200 cases, Carr Bros.  
SODIUM SULPHATE—  
25 tons, Madero Bros.  
SPICES—  
600 bags Singapore black pepper, J. H. Recknagel & Son.  
SPONGES—  
10 bales, A. Isaacs & Co.  
10 bales, Lasker & Bernstein.  
TALC—  
200 bags, Binney & Smith Co.  
1,300 bags, W. B. Daniels.  
40 bags, Remilles Co.  
400 bags, W. H. Whittaker.  
1,100 bags, Colgate & Co.

## JAPAN'S SUDDEN REVERSAL OF POLICY

Several well known Japanese concerns recently started manufacturing potassium permanganate, and one influential New York house booked several contracts for quantities of this chemical which was guaranteed to comply with the regulations of the U. S. P. However, after all necessary arrangements had been made for shipment and the goods were already alongside the steamer in Yokohama, the Japanese Imperial Customs authority declared a strict embargo on all shipments of this chemical, in accordance with certain regulations suddenly issued by the Department of Home Affairs.

## BIDS FOR NAVAL SUPPLIES

Proposals have been received by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy Department, Washington, for the supply of a quantity of chemicals, as follows:

Four thousand pounds of muriatic acid, technical, in glass carboys of about 125 pounds each, for delivery at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., within 45 days after date of contract or bureau order; Herbert F. Dugan, San Francisco, Cal., \$0.06 per pound, and John Rothschild & Co., San Francisco, \$0.0598 per pound.

Five thousand pounds of sulphuric acid, in glass carboys of about 175 pounds each, for delivery at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., within 45 days after date of contract or bureau order; Herbert F. Dugan, \$0.06, and John Rothschild & Co., \$0.0618 per pound.

Seven hundred and fifty gallons of turpentine, in 5-gallon cans and cases, for delivery at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., within 45 days after date of contract or bureau order; W. P. Fuller & Co., San Francisco, Cal., \$0.62 per gallon.

## TO MOBILIZE SURGICAL SUPPLIES

The Council of National Defense, of which the Secretary of War is chairman, has appointed a committee of manufacturers of surgical instruments and supplies for the purpose of devising ways and means to furnish the requirements of the present war conditions.

Mr. Chas. J. Pilling, of Geo. P. Pilling & Son, Arch and Twenty-third streets, Philadelphia, Pa., was elected chairman, and Alfred Littauer, of Dewitt & Herz, 25 West Fifteenth street, New York, secretary of the general committee.

It was decided that those present be divided into committees to handle the various branches of the industry. These committees are as follows:

On Surgical Instruments—Chas. J. Pilling, chairman, Arch and Twenty-third street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Alfred Littauer, secretary, 25 West Fifteenth street, New York.

On Hospital Furniture and Sterilizers—Dr. Leon Waters, chairman, 55 Fifth avenue, New York; A. F. Brand, secretary, c/o Kny-Scheerer Corporation, 404 West Twenty-seventh street, New York.

On Syringes and Thermometers—M. W. Bocton, chairman, c/o Bocton, Dickinson & Co., Rutherford, N. J.; P. L. Brand, secretary, c/o Chas. J. Tagliabue Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

## ECCENTRICITIES OF BICHROMATE OF SODA

G. H. Bruce, manufacturers' agent, says of bichromate of soda: "Among the curiosities of the chemical market is bichromate of soda, one of the very few articles that has sold spot at second hand below manufacturers' contract prices. A solution for this queer condition has been sought without success. Many reasons have been given: That consumers over-bought and were unloading at a loss; that second hands holding small quantities, which they were unable to carry longer, were throwing them on the market, and that certain parties for reasons satisfactory to themselves were bearing the market to get it depressed.

"Whatever the reason, it is nothing short of curious that one item should go through all these unexplainable evolutions without a solution. We must soon look for a marked change for the better and we will see this product taken out of the items of chemical curiosities, for the manufacturers have finally determined to clear the market of the chemical pirates by bringing their prices down to meet the second-hand quotations so that they will have to close out their small holdings. The market will be cleaned up of cheap stuff and the manufacturers will be able to bring the material up to a decent price when spot will properly command a better price than contract goods."

### SEIZURE OF DRUGS IN SEALED PACKAGES BASED ON SECTION 129 OF SANITARY CODE

**Commissioner of Health Cites Case of Medicine Adulterated With Wood Alcohol—Replies to Inquiry of Wholesale Drug House for Statement of His Authority.**

A prominent wholesale drug house in New York asked the Commissioner of Health to define his authority for seizing certain drugs and chemicals, contained in sealed packages, recently condemned by the Health Department as unfit for use. In reply the Commissioner quoted Section 129 of the Sanitary Code and added:

"In regard to drugs and medicines sold in sealed containers or original packages, the experience of the department has been that after a sample has been taken and analyzed and found to contain ingredients dangerous to life and health or adulterated under the provisions of the Sanitary Code, it is expedient to seize the remaining portion of the stock held for sale for human use in order to prevent it reaching the public. The section, therefore, authorizes the inspector—supported by the findings of the laboratory—to seize such drugs and medicines.

"I might mention that the department has found drugs or medicines intended for internal human use adulterated with poisonous ingredients, such as wood alcohol. To permit the sale of a medicine of this kind, after finding this dangerous ingredient present, would be unjustifiable and the section is intended to provide for the immediate seizure of such drugs or medicines.

"The action of the inspector is not final, as you will see by the terms of the said section, and it remains for the Board of Health to determine the final disposition of such drugs or medicines, temporarily seized by the inspector.

"As indicated herein, therefore, the section is intended to apply to sealed packages or containers, in the manner hereinbefore indicated, as well as to drugs and medicines which are sold from bulk containers. In the former instance, the opinion of the inspector will be predicated upon the analysis made by the laboratory. In the latter instance, where it is evident from a physical examination of the drug or medicine stored in bulk that it has become contaminated to such an extent as to render its sale dangerous to the public health, the inspector may seize the same in accordance with the provisions of said section. His action in either event is subject to the orders of the Board of Health as to final disposition."

### JAPAN CHEMICAL MEN WANT PROTECTION

(*Special Correspondence.*)

OSAKA, Japan, March 20.—Preparations are now being made for the opening of the Chemical Industrial Exhibition at Tokyo from October to November of this year. The promoters include Viscount Kiyoura, and Messrs. Murai, Dan, Oka, Hoshino and Otaguro and other prominent men. It is the first of the kind to be opened in Japan.

Regarding the home supplies of chemicals, manufacturers are reported to have memorialized the Government asking for tariff protection, and the authorities are accordingly making the necessary investigations. The merchants interested, however, do not expect that the Government will give such protection as will make the manufacture of chemicals as profitable after the war as it now is.

The authorities at the Government Hygienic Laboratories at Tokyo and Osaka began the experimental preparation of such chemicals as were considered to be indispensable for the health of the nation, as soon as the imports were stopped by the outbreak of the war. Over a score of chemicals have since been prepared with satisfactory results, and some chemical factories have undertaken their manufacture. They are carrying on operations briskly, and the industry is remunerative in some degree under the present circumstances, but quite a different view is expressed regarding the future. The authorities of the Government Laboratories state that only one or two chemicals out of the score can be made with profit when the present war prices have fallen.

It is reported that the Formosan Government will raise the price of crude camphor next month, when the new

financial year begins. 178,799 kin valued @Y235,475 were exported to the U. S. during January. The total export of camphor during the same month amounted to 259,546 kin valued @Y347,027.

Glycerin is changing hands at Y1.25 per lb. in large drums. The sellers are quoting today Y1.27 per lb. The Nippon Glycerin Co., Ltd., is reported to be hurrying the extension of its works, so as to increase the output to 500 tons a year. The company expects to be able to increase its output of crude glycerin to 1,500 tons a year in the near future.

Menthol crystals are quiet @Y6.50 per kin and the oil @Y1.90 per kin. Some business has been done during February for American account at prices ranging from Y6.30 to Y6.40 per kin. The price was advanced to Y6.70 per kin, but owing to the absence of orders, it has receded to Y6.50. The export of Menthol to the U. S. A. during January amounted to 2,489 kin valued @Y15,162, while the total export has amounted to 16,415 kin, valued @Y113,837 in January.

### NATIONAL ANILINE DIRECTORS MEET

**Buffalo to Be Made the Shipping Point—Benzol Products Plant to Be Enlarged.**

Directors of the National Aniline and Chemical Company, Inc., were in session at the New York office, 100 William street, for two days last week formulating the work for the several plants. It was decided to make the Schoellkopf Aniline and Chemical Works, Buffalo, the assembling and shipping point for finished products. The W. Beckers Aniline and Chemical Works, Brooklyn, the Benzol Products Company, Philadelphia, the Standard Aniline Products Company, Newburgh and Wappinger Falls, and other plants will continue in their special lines.

Work has begun on the erection of a large still house on the Benzol Products Company's property at Marcus Hook. It will be a fireproof structure, 250 by 375 feet, three stories high. It is expected that the contractors, Stewart & Stevens, will have the building completed within six months and about 150 men will be needed to operate it.

The Benzol Products Company manufactures coal tar intermediates, which form the bases from which springs the long line of coal tar drugs, chemicals and dyestuffs.

Under the new arrangement the Benzol Products Company will go ahead enlarging its capacity, as its intermediates will be needed by the Beckers, Schoellkopf and Standard dye plants, which are in the new merger. This development will not only increase the chemical output of the Philadelphia district in coal tar products, but it will mean an increased consumption of acids by the Benzol plant itself. This increased acid will probably be supplied by the General Chemical Company, which is a neighbor of the Benzol Products Company and which has a pipe system into the Benzol plant.

The work on the new buildings at the W. Beckers Aniline and Chemical Works will be pushed as rapidly as possible. While the names of these several companies are merged in the general incorporation under the title National Aniline and Chemical Company, Inc., it is not probable that the names of Schoellkopf or W. Beckers will be dropped, as they have been identified with the trade so long that their identity will live indefinitely.

### CHANGES IN ITALIAN IMPORT PROHIBITION

The decree of April 18 allows importation of the following articles into Italy under article 2, section B, of decree April 1: Fixed oils; mineral oils; natural coffee; dried chicory; grain; cocoa; drugs; spices; chemicals included in numbers 37 to 89 of customs tariff (excluding fatty acids), manures, Thomas fertilizer, woods, roots, barks, leaves, rinds, medicinal juices, paraffin, ceresine, vaseline gums, resins, resinous gums, colors, etc., for dyeing or tanning, hemp, flax, jute, other raw or combed vegetable fibers; cements; asbestos; kaolin; mineral phosphates; mica; earth for fulling or filtering; marl for cement; fireproof earth; sand for foundries or for making glass; cryolite; bauxite; emery; carbortundum; flintstones; graphite; coal, coke; raw rubber and gutta-percha; cereals; dried vegetables and their meals; bran, feculae; vegetables and fresh orchard produce; hops; seeds; coconuts; oilcakes; hay; vegetable ivory; fats; honey; crude wax.

## OF TRADE INTEREST

The next Amsterdam bark auction is scheduled for May 3.

The stock of East India indigo in London on March 1 amounted to 3,466 chests against 3,012 on the same date last year.

The Manchuria Barium Company, established on January 24, 1917, by Japanese residents of Pulantien and capitalized at 50,000 yen (\$24,925), has begun business on a commercial scale. Investigation has shown that there is a large supply of barytes in the vicinity of Pulantien, in the Kwangtung Leased Territory.

Walter Arthur, until recently chief chemist at the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, is now associated with private interests at Pittsburgh. Mr. Arthur's specialty has been explosives, and his address on explosions, delivered before the Philadelphia section of the American Chemical Society in January, attracted wide attention.

In their weekly review of the market for seeds, herbs, etc., H. P. Herrfeldt & Co. say: "Stocks in New York of practically everything on the list, with the possible exception of mustard, are decidedly small, and there are no price changes to be reported. Coriander has been in good demand. English yellow mustard seed slightly firmer. Paprika in very small supply, with recent arrivals either damaged or held up by the Department."

In the case of the protest of Stewart-Calvert Co., against the assessment of duty by the Collector of Customs at the Port of Seattle, a mechanical mixture of sodium sulphate, magnesium sulphate, sodium chloride and mud, deposited by evaporation from a saturated solution of spring water, is declared by the Board of Appraisers to be free of duty as mineral salts obtained by evaporation from mineral waters under paragraph 548, act of 1913, and not dutiable at one-tenth of a cent per pound as sulphate of magnesium under paragraph 42, as assessed.

In the protest of W. A. Ross & Bros. et al., against the assessment of duty by the Collector of Customs of the Port of New York, fustin, a compound of fustic extract and diazobenzene having the effect of changing the fustic so that the new compound is adaptable to a distinct use to which fustic acid is not adapted, was held to be a coal-tar product, subject to duty at the rate of 30 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 20, tariff act of 1913. In so far as Treasury decision 34821 may be in conflict with this conclusion, the decision is overruled by the United States General Appraisers.

The Norwegian whale oil production for 1916 was only 367,400 barrels, as against 475,000 in 1915, 757,000 in 1914, and 600,000 in 1913. The world's production of whale oil amounted in 1916 to 634,500 barrels, of which 216,000 barrels came from South Shetland, 329,000 from South Georgia, 40,000 barrels from Africa, 13,000 from Australia, and 18,000 barrels from Alaska. In 1915 the world's total production of whale oil was 630,000 barrels; in 1914, 735,000 barrels; in 1913, 775,000 barrels. Norway in 1916 produced about 58 per cent; in 1915, 76 per cent; in 1914, 78 per cent; and in 1913, about 77 per cent of the world's total production of whale oil.

Clarence M. Schutz, assistant secretary of the American Agricultural Chemical Company, says: "The three materials necessary for the manufacture of fertilizers are nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. Our nitrogen supplies from abroad have been entirely cut off and the Chile nitrates, on which we placed great hopes, have disappointed us. Sulphuric acid for the manufacture of phosphoric acid has been very scarce and chemists are hardly able to manufacture enough to supply the munition industry. Iron pyrites, which are used in the manufacture of sulphuric acid, are equally scarce and imports from Spain have been almost entirely cut off. We used to receive 3,000 tons daily of potash from Germany and now receive none."

## Want Ads

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## NEW INCORPORATIONS

Antwerp Naval Stores Co., Manhattan; capital \$10,000; selling agents in naval stores. Walter Cook, Jr., Ralph R. Maiden, Joseph G. Deane.

New Jersey Products Co., West Orange, N. J., capital \$500,000; manufacture chemicals, glues, veneers, stains and shellac, paper products, phonographs, sound records, and storage batteries, etc.; Thomas A. Edison, Charles Edison, R. H. Allen, West Orange, N. J., Stephen B. Mambert, East Orange, N. J. and A. C. Emery, Montclair, N. J.

The Peerless Color Co., Inc., Bridgewater Township, N. J., capital \$500,000; manufacturers of colors, chemicals, etc.

The Southern Oxygen Company, Austin, Texas; capital \$20,000; E. H. Perry, D. C. Reed, F. G. Smith, O. H. Milliken and J. B. Robertson.

The Federal Aniline Corporation, Manhattan; capital \$10,000; dyes, chemicals, and medicinal compounds. R. Pick, D. Lefkowitz, A. Blank, 428 Highland Ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Physicians' Co-operative Supply Company, Wilmington, Del., capital \$50,000; chemicals, drugs, etc., T. Hurley Smith, Martin E. Smith, Artemus Smith, all of Wilmington.

National Atomizer Company, Chicago, Ill., capital \$25,000. Edward R. MacBeth, John S. Martin, LeRoy W. Holder.

Colfab Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, Pa., capital \$10,000; chemical compounds. K. G. Bird.

Great Western Oil and Chemical Co., Oklahoma City, Okla., capital \$2,000,000. R. H. Locks, A. J. McMahan, J. B. Dudley, all of Oklahoma City.

Wackerle-Stierwald, Pharmacists, Inc., Syracuse, N. Y., capital \$10,000. F. J. Wackerle, F. P. and F. K. Stierwald, Syracuse.

Purexide Drug Co., Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., capital \$25,000; Drugs, chemicals, paints, T. J. McManus, Z. Alexander, A. H. Green, 1,351 Fifty-first street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ozonol Chemical Corporation, Wilmington, Del., capital \$1,000,000; manufacture drugs, chemicals, etc. Herbert E. Latter, C. L. Rinniger, Clement M. Egner, all of Wilmington, Del.

French Medicinal Co., Inc., Manhattan; capital \$1,000,000; Drugs, chemicals, hospital supplies. D. J. Poterton, P. Hinrichs, W. Z. Parsons, Port Washington, N. Y.

Deane Medical Co., Inc., Rochester, N. Y., capital \$25,000; drugs, medical supplies. P. and H. Dean, R. A. Smith, Rochester.

International Associated Pharmacists, New York; capital \$10,000,000; manufacture drugs, medicines, and food products of all kinds. A. W. Britton, S. B. Howard, L. H. Gunther, all of New York.

Capital Reductions—Ammonium Chemical Co., Manhattan, \$100,000 to \$10,000.

## QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid.	Asked
American Cyanamid .....	19	23
do preferred .....	54	58
By-Products Coke .....	171	174
do 50 per cent paid .....	117	125
Casein Co of America .....	44	50
Davison Chemical .....	35	38
Dow Chemical .....	223	245
do preferred .....	98	100
Electro Bleaching .....	150	275
Federal Chemical .....	94	95
do preferred .....	102	106
Freeport Texas Sulphur .....	550	600
Grasselli Chemical .....	235	244
do preferred .....	84	89
Hooker Electro Chemical .....	85	...
Kentucky Solvay .....	250	275
Merrimac Chemical .....	88	92
Michigan Limestone & Chemical .....	19	22
do preferred .....	21	23
Mulford Co., H. K. .....	66	68
Mutual Chemical .....	150	...
Niagara Alkali preferred .....	100	110
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co. ....	93	94
do preferred .....	...	50
Remet Solvay Co. ....	291	296
Smith Agricultural Chemical .....	135	...
Solvay Process .....	310	335
Standard Chemical .....	115	135

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